BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS, $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 10.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1853.....NO. 13.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

For Squares of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,		$ 50
Do. do.	2 insertions,		75
Do. do.	3 do.		1 00
Do. do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do. do.	6 do. do.		5 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.		5 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewed weekly,		8 00
Do. do.	12 do. do. do.		12 00
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853. 38-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

D. C. FREEMAN, GEO. HOUSTON.
FREEMAN & HOUSTON, Wilmington, N. C.,
D. C. FREEMAN & CO., New York,
MERCHANTS AND FACTORS.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

B. F. GRADY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, and other produce.
☞ Office at the Store of Messrs. Grady & Monk, North Water Street.
Nov. 1, 1853 50-3t--9-tf

MILES COSTIN,
COMMISSION Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank of the State; THOS. H. WRIGHT, Esq., President Bank of Cape Fear; O. G. PARSLEY, Esq., President Commercial Bank—Wilmington, N. C. 25v7

WM. C. HOWARD,
GROCER, Ship Chandler, and Commission Merchant, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will make liberal cash advances on all consignments of produce to them in Wilmington, or to Peter Van Ness & Co., New York. [21v7]

C. MYERS,
MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C

J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

GABRIEL HOLMES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business entrusted to him will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
☞ Office at the Cape Fear Bar, North Water Street.
Nov. 25th, 1853 12-tf

JOHN R. HAWES,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
September 16th, 1853 2-tljan

G. W. CROOM,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, WILMINGTON, N. C., respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in the above articles, that he will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him, and solicits a share of public patronage, pledging himself to use every proper effort to deserve it.
June 18th, 1853 24-tf

INSPECTORS NOTICE.
THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and countrymen that he was elected INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES at June Court, and would be very thankful for their patronage, promising to transact business with fidelity and aid to the best of his ability.
July 1, 1853. [43-tf] PATRICK H. HAND.

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

THE LARGEST SILK, RIBBON, AND TRIMMING HOUSE IN NEW YORK.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, importer and jobber of SILKS, MILLINERY, and FANCY GOODS at nett cash prices, (time granted by adding interest,) 162 Broadway, N. Y., has now in store and is daily receiving and offering at the Lowest Prices, a complete assortment of Goods in his line, comprising all the various styles and designs, consisting of **Black and Fancy Silks, Marcellines, Florences, Shawls, Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Embroideries, French and English Crapes, Crape Lisse, Silk Cravats, Gloves of all Kinds, Silk Lace Mitts, Bareges, Laces, White Goods, Hosiery, L. C. Hdkfs.**
The undersigned would invite Merchants from the North, South, East, and West, when in the city to favor him with a call and examine his stock before purchasing.
THOMAS G. STEARNS, 162 Broadway, Between Liberty street and Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Dec. 30, 1852. 17-1y

AT REDUCED PRICES!
RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, &c.
EDWARD K. TRYON,
134 *No. 2nd Street, Philadelphia.*
MANUFACTURER and Importer of RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS, PISTOLS, SHOT POUCHES, RIFLE-LOCKS, and materials for Gun-Makers' use.
Dealers will find it to their interest to examine qualities and prices of my goods before purchasing elsewhere
July 15, 1853. 45-6m

NOTICE.
THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his town and country friends for the liberal patronage he has received from them for the past year, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the North with his FALL AND WINTER STOCK, which he is now receiving, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He has on hand the following among other articles.

20 bbls. Whiskey;	20 bags Coffee;
10 " Rum;	10 bbls. Pork;
5 firkins Butter;	20 boxes Cheese;
20 bbls. Sugar, different grades;	
50 " Flour, fine and super;	
50 bags extra family Flour;	

Wines, Brandy, Gin, Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Indigo, Nutmegs, Mess Beef, Mackerel, Shoes, Spun Yarn, Fancy Prints, Flannels, Winter Goods for pants, Cutlery, Crockery, Sheeting, Shirting, Blankets, Buckets, Brooms, Soap, Candles, &c., and many other articles too tedious to mention. Don't forget to call at the old stand, Market-street, in front of the Carolina Hotel. THOS. C. CRAFT.
Wilmington, Sept. 10th, 1852.

CARRIAGES.
WE have opened a branch of our Carriage establishment at this place, and shall keep an assortment of the various kinds constantly on hand.
We are agents for Dunlap's celebrated carriages, and shall keep an assortment of them on hand, and any description that we do not have will order as wanted.
In our absence, Mr. J. J. Conoley or W. J. Cornwall will take pleasure in showing them.
All work sold by us, warranted to do good service.
DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
March 10th, 1853. 27-1y.

TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR HORSE POST-COACHES between this place and Warsaw is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.
The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayettevill daily at 3 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock, P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock, A. M.
Arrive at Fayettevill at 10 o'clock, P. M.
June 17.—[41-6m] M. McKINNON.

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ORDERED by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this road to-day:
Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.
Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.
Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } 2-tf
September 6th, 1853. }

TALLOW WANTED.—The highest market prices will be paid for Tallow, by WESSEL & EILERS.
Sept. 1st, 1853. 52-tf

CONGRESS WOOL HATS. 10 cases of the celebrated Congress Hats, the most serviceable Hats manufactured, for sale by C. MYERS.

General Notices.

DENTISTRY.
DR. T. B. CARR has returned from the North with a largely increased stock of Teeth, Instruments, &c. Having consulted many eminent Dentists, he has perfect confidence in the superiority of Allen's Patent mode of inserting teeth with artificial gums. Full sets inserted immediately after the extraction of the teeth, and remodelled after the gums have healed without additional charge. They can be worn without pain, and removed from the mouth by the wearer, and are cleaner and stronger than teeth inserted in any other way, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction. All other operations performed in the most approved manner. Reference to individuals in this place now wearing teeth with the patent improvement.
Oct. 7, 1853. 5-tf

STAVES AND HEADING.
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase during the next six months, 175,000 WHITE OAK BARREL STAVES; also, 50,000 ASH BARREL HEADING. If they can be had of good quality, he will pay considerable advance on former prices. Persons wishing to contract, can do so by applying to me here. A. MORGAN.
Wilmington, N. C., August 12th, 1853. 49-t1stD*

CHEAP STORE.
PETER SMITH respectfully informs the public that he continues the *Retail business* at his *Store on Market Street*, where he has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of GOODS, which he will sell cheap, and would be thankful for a share of public patronage.
The following articles comprise a portion of his stock:

Sugar;	Willow-ware;	Pepper;
Coffee;	Coopers' ware;	Alspice;
Molasses;	Stone ware;	Nutmegs;
Salt;	Crockery do;	Cloves;
Flour;	Wire Sifters;	Mace;
Lard;	Dry Measures;	Ginger, and
Butter;	Scrub Brushes;	Essences;
Meal;	Whitewash do;	Olive Oil;
Potatoes;	Paint do;	Castor do;
Corn;	Shoe do;	Harlem do:
Peas;	Hair do:	British do:
Peanuts:	Shaving do:	Painkiller and
Pork:	Razors;	Toothache
Poultry:	Do. Straps:	Medicine:
Eggs, &c.:	Boxes &c.:	Segars and

all kinds of Snuff and Tobacco.
In addition to the above, he has a number of other articles, such as Calicoes, Shirtings, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c., &c., &c., suitable for the Farmer and others.
March 4th, 1853 26-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with an unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable ates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
Feb. 13, 1853—23-tf] JAMES McCLARANAN.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
Mulberry Street, bween Front and, North Water Streets, Wilmington N. C.
THE subscriber continues to keep on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms; among which may be found **Rockaways, Barouches, Dunhams, Buggies, Wagons, Gigs, Sulkeys, &c.** Also, **Harness** of all kinds.
Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined not to be undersold.
N. B. **Repairing** done at short notice, and in the neat est and best manner. ISAAC WELLS.
Wilmington, N. C., July 4, 1852 43-tf

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY from the subscriber in August last, his negro man FLEMMING. Said negro is about 27 years old, is tall and likely; and is probably lurking somewhere between the Cove on the Cape Fear and Mr. H. Beatty's, on Black River, where he is well known. He formerly belonged to Mr. Augustus Miller, and afterwards to Dr. Buie, Bladen county, from whom the subscriber purchased him.
The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him again. JOSEPH GREEN.
Robeson's P. O., Brunswick co., Nov. 4th. 9-tf

$150 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber, his Negro men, JOHN and TOBEY. JOHN is about 26 years old, 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs about 185 or 190 lbs. TOBEY aged about 22 years, 5 feet 9 inches high, stout, and weighs about 175 lbs. They were bought from Mr. James Surles, of Cumberland county, and will probably be lurking in that neighborhood. TOBEY has a wife at Mr. Richard Bird's, in Johnston county. Twenty-Five Dollars for either, or Fifty Dollars for both, will be paid for their apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State, so that he can get them. An additional sum of One Hundred Dollars will be paid for the conviction of any person of harboring the above Negroes.
JOHN COLEY.
Fair Bluff, Columbus county, N. C., Oct. 6. [28-1t—5-tf
☞ Fayetteville Carolinian copy tf.

$20 REWARD.
THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension of a Negro Woman named EDITH, or commonly called EADY, belonging to the estate of James P. Davis, dec'd., late of Duplin county, and delivery to us, or her confinement in Jail so that we can get her.—She has been absent for about two years, and propably lurks, or is concealed in the part of New Hanover county adjoining the Duplin line. We will also pay the aforesaid amount to any person who will enable us to convict any white man of harboring said slave. Said slave, Edith, is the wife of a negro man named Jack, (a blacksmith,) formerly the property of Henry Williams, dec'd.
J. H. JERMAN, } Adm'rs.
SETH DAVIS, }
December 6, 1852 15-tf

$25 REWARD.
RUNAWAY from the subscriber in June last, a negro man named CALEB. Said negro is about 35 years old; black complected; blind in one eye; about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high. He is well known on Stones Bay, in Onslow county, where he is probably lurking. Said negro Caleb, has already been outlawed. The above reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid, if he is delivered to the subscriber, at his plantation on New River, Onslow County, before the first of January, 1854. M. L. F. REDD.
August 19th, 1853 50-tf

NEW GOODS.
I TAKE pleasure in announcing to my town and country patrons, that I have returned from the North with a fresh and well selected stock of Groceries. Persons wishing to purchase goods in my line, will do well to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I flatter myself that I can do as well by purchasers as any one in the place—(dealing honestly.)
I am truly thankful to my patrons for their past favors and hope a continuance of the same by the addition of their bringing their friends with them to the Cheap Family Grocery Store on North Water street, next door to A. A. Wannet's and you will find such articles as named, and more too.
All Canal Flour warranted, and if it proves otherwise than good, taken back, and more given in the place.
GEO. H. KELLEY.
Hhds. P. R. Sugar; bbls. best Brown do.; bbls. coffee Sugar, bbls. crushed do.; boxes loaf do.; bags Laguayra Coffee, bags Rio do.; bags Old Gov. Java do.; bbls. Hiram Smith Flour, half bbls. do. do.; bbls. Extra Canal do.; half bbls. do. do. do.; bbls. Fayetteville do.; boxes Colgate's pale Soap, boxes do. No. 1 do.; half boxes do. do. do.; boxes Pearl Starch; half boxes do; do. and bbls. of Soda Crackers; do. do. Sugar do.; bbl. Pilot Bread; boxes Adamantine Candles; Boxes Stewart's hard Candles; do. Yeast Powders, best; boxes of Salaratus; do. Carb. Soda; boxes of S. W. Collins' Axes; do. Collins' Brod Axes; boxes Simmons' do.; do. Cheese; boxes best Mustard; bbls. of N. O. and Cuba Molasses; Pickles; Teas; Catsups; Ink; Grind Stones; Cranks for Grind Stones; Water Buckets, brass and iron hooped painted Buckets; Cedar Tubs; Painted Tubs; Shoe Thread; Spun Cotton; Indigo; Cinamon; Mace; Matches; Cloves; Seives, brass, iron and hair; Willow Baskets; Flour Buckets; Butter; Rice; best Brooms; Scrub Brushes; Irish Potatoes; Onions; Boxes ground Pepper; Excelsior Soap, &c., &c., and many other articles. [Sept. 30, '53.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD & SON would respectfully inform the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, that they will carry on the above business in all its various branches. They are prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county; and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. They warrant all their work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months, with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as they do not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice
☞ Mill Ink & Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10. Also, Cast-steel Roundshaves made and warranted.
Clinton, May 14, 1852 36-tf

75 DOZEN UMBRELLAS.
I HAVE just received my fall supply of Umbrellas, Blue, Black and Green, American and Scotch Ginghams, all sizes, from 22 to 26 inches; 5 dos. Silk Umbrellas, from 20 to 24 inches. Also, a few large Buggy Umbrellas, black and brown. My Umbrellas are manufactured to order, and I can warrant them to be superior to any others sold in this market. Inspection invited. C. MYERS.
Sept. 29.] No. 1 Granite Row.

General Notices.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers his entire *Real Estate* for sale, upon which 2000 acres are cleared and well improved, with a new and commodious Dwelling House and all necessary out houses. The farm is well improved and soil produces kindly all of the products generally grown in the Eastern part of North Carolina. There are enough Turpentine Lands adjoining and attached to the farm to work from 60 to 70 active hands; 32 sets of boxes cut and ready for immediate use, and round pine enough to cut nearly or quite as many more. Two Stills, well fitted up and in good order, with a new Grist and Steam Saw Mill for the convenience of the farm and Turpentine operations, and a new Vessel, all of which will be sold if application be made before 1st January next. Terms will be accommodating. A sufficient number of Waggons and Teams, and stock of every kind, with a year's provision will be furnished to the purchaser on liberal terms, if desirable. Persons wishing to make a valuable investment are requested to come and examine the premises.
The subscriber has also 125 servants, say 60 men, balance women, boys, girls and children; amongst the men are valuable coopers, carpenters and a first rate blacksmith, the most of whom can be had by the purchaser, if desirable, on liberal and accommodating terms. Come and see
JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catherine Lake, Co. Onslow 4th Nov., 1853 9-tf
☞ Standard, Raleigh copy till 1st January, and send bill to this office for payment.

$25 REWARD FOR IRELAND.
RANAWAY from the subscribers on Monday, the 21st inst., their negro man, "IRELAND," about five feet eight inches high—very stout built—very black—with large mouth and eyes—stoops in his walk, and moves quick; about 26 years old. He is probably lurking somewhere in the neighborhood of his former master's, Mr. Anders, in this county. The above reward will be paid on his delivery to the subscribers, or his lodgment in the Jail of this county.
ANDERSON & YOUNG.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23d, 1853. 12-tf

4200 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying in Bladen county, on South River. The Lands are adapted to making Turpentine and Timber. There is a good Saw Mill in good running order, with Hotchkiss Wheels lately put in, and a never-failing stream. A first rate two story dwelling, with all necessary out-houses.
There is a large quantity of good Swamp Land, some already under cultivation, and a large body to clear.
The place is healthy, water good, and good society in the neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy lands would do well to give the lands and premises a look before buying elsewhere. The payments will be made easy and accommodating.
P. L. CROMARTIE.
Cypress Creek, Bladen, Nov. 8, 1853. [11-tf

NEW HOTEL IN ELIZABETHTOWN!
THE undersigned take this method of informing the patrons and friends of "The Old Brick House," that they have taken it for the accommodation of persons who may visit Elizabethtown, or pass that way; and that it is now undergoing extensive repairs and thorough refitting. Our TABLE will be furnished with the best of the market. Our OSTLERS are careful and attentive. Our prices the same as formerly paid at this House.
HORSES AND VEHICLES are kept by, and may be hired of us, to convey persons to any section of the surrounding country. RICHARDSON & CROFTON.
Elizabethtown, Bladen co., N. C., Nov. 10, '53. 11-3m

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.
THE subscriber respectfully requests all persons indebted to him, by note or account, to come forward and pay the same, by the first of January next, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.
☞ THE STORE now occupied by the subscriber, at Lisbon, Sampson county, is for LEASE for the term of three years. G. S. BRONSON.
Lisbon, Sampson co., Nov. 18th, '53. 11-tljan*

FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND containing Two Thousand Acres, more or less, lying in New Hanover county, about ten miles from Wilmington, between the North-east and Cape Fear Rivers, and adjoining the lands of D. A. Moore and Thomas J. Sikes. Of the above, 75 acres are Rice land—ditched and cleared; there are on the lands 45,000 turpentine boxes, two years old, and a very large amount of valuable timber.—The improvements consist of two negro houses for hands.
Persons desirous of purchasing will learn further particulars by applying to the subscriber, six miles above Long Creek. E. D. WALKER, Jr.
November 4th, 1853 9-tf

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.
THE subscriber being desirous of making a change in his business, offers for sale his Turpentine Distillery, as it stands, with all necessary fixtures—situated on the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad, five miles from Faison's Depot, and 4 miles from Warsaw. I will sell with it one or more acres of land, or lease the same for a term of years.—The Still is new and all fixtures just set up last Spring.—There is also a lot of 1¼ acre for sale at the same place with a good Dwelling House and all necessary out houses for a family. It is unnecessary to say more, as none will purchase without examining. Come and see.
L. R. LOFTIN.
Bear Swamp, Duplin County, Nov. 4th, 1853 9-3m

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
JAMES DAWSON, next door to Polley & Hart, Wilmington, N. C., has just opened a large and general assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, all of which is new, and was selected with the wish to give his customers satisfaction, every piece having undergone a careful examination. Planters wishing family supplies, will find in our Stock the best styles of Negro Goods, Blankets, Housekeeping articles, &c., and Country Merchants, *wishing to set up*, will find it to their interest to give him a call, as he feels confident in saying that goods will be sold as low by him as by any Jobbing House at the North, for, from his long experience in the Dry Goods business, and purchasing exclusively for Cash, he thinks he can offer great inducements.
He has ONE PRICE ONLY, and that is marked in plain figures on every article, from which no deviation can be made. A child will be dealt with as fairly as a first rate judge. No article will be represented to be better than it really is, and he hopes, by strict and personal attention, and pursuing this straight forward and honorable course of dealing, to receive a share of public favor.
In requesting the attention of the ladies to his most elegant supply of Dress Goods, Embroideries, Silks, &c., he would with great respect assure them, that no pains has been spared to select the richest, handsomest, and most fashionable styles, and he thinks he can please the most fastidious.
Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention, and when the selection is left to him, and he fails to please, the goods will be cheerfully taken back.
Having made arrangements to receive supplies weekly, through his agent in New York, customers can rest assured of always finding the latest styles of New Goods, and at the very lowest prices. Nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit the confidence of his customers.
Please call before purchasing, and examine for yourselves.
Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1853. 7-tf

NEW GOODS.
THE subscribers are now receiving a new stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, HARDWARE, &c., with various other article too tedious to enumerate. An assortment well suited to supply the wants of both town and country customers, and earnestly solicit a share of the public patronage.
Orders from the country will be thankfully received and meet with prompt and special attention.
They further pledge themselves to sell as low for *Cash*, as any other house in the place.
Store No. 3, P. K. Dickinson's building, North Water st.
UTLEY & ALDERMAN.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 13. 34-1w—6-tf

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for sale his STEAM SAW MILL, situated on New River, Onslow County. She is new and in running order, with two gangs of saws;—a bargain may be had. For particulars enquirer of RICHARD SIMPSON, Wilmington, or on the premises to C. J. CONEY.
Nov. 11, 1853. 10-tf
☞ Goldsboro' Rep. & Pat., and Tarboro' Press, tf.

IRON BEDSTEADS.
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO., MANUFACTURERS.—Sales Room No. 95 Leonard St., New York, one door West of Broadway. Common and Folding, plain, and ornamental BEDSTEADS of all kinds. Hotel, Hospital, Prisons, Family, Servant's and children's bedsteads always on hand. Also, a general assortment of Iron Furniture, Spring beds, Hair and other Mattrasses.
These bedsteads are superior to all others in point of cleanliness, neatness and economy. They are always free from Vermin, and are exceedingly durable, portable and convenient. Orders to any extent may be addressed to
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO.,
No. 95 Leonard St., New York.
Agents wanted for the sale of the above. Description circulars sent wherever required.
Nov. 11, 1853. 10-6m

1000 PAIR OF BROGANS Come at last, which we will warrant to be the *best* in market; also 500 pair of Women's Planters of the very best quality. For sale as cheap as the cheapest, by
Nov 11, 1853. JONES & GARDNER.

WALKING CANES.—25 dozen assorted styles French and American Walking Canes: Gutta Percha, Black Ebony, Rosewood, Malacca, Penary, Whalebone and Hickories, with or without swords, gold and silver, pearl and stone heads; comprising a very fine stock, at low prices. Call and examine them, at the Hat and Cap Store, No. 1 Granite Row, Front street. C. MYERS.

SALT.—125 Sacks Salt, for sale low, by
nov 18—6t-1w—11-1m] UTLEY & ALDERMAN.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

MACHINERY OIL.—Just received a small quantity of Machinery Oil as a sample. *Warranted not to gum or heat* It is equal to the best Sperm oil, and at much less price, and entirely free from Rosin, oil. &c. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

400 OUNCES Sulph Quinine, (Powers & Weightman;) 100 ounces Sulph Quinine. (French;) 3 gross Seidlits Powders, 59 lbs. Gum Opium; 100 lbs. Gum Camphor; 4 gross Preston's Yeast Powders; 26 lbs. Calomel, 50 lbs. Rhubarb; 10 do. Ipecac; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask S. C. Soda, &c., &c. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Laboratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas. Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

SILVER'S PAINT.—50 bbls. Silver's Metallic Fire proof Paint, assorted colours. For sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—

10,000 lbs.	White Lead, Pure;	
6,000 "	" " Extra;	
5,000 "	" " No. 1;	
500 "	Chrome Green, in Oil;	
100 "	" Yellow, "	
500 "	Yellow Ochre, "	
500 "	Spanish Brown, "	
500 "	Venetian Red, "	

10 bbls. Red Ochre; 50 bbls. Silver's Metalic Paint; 10 bbls. Blake's Fire proof Paint, &c., &c., &c. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
June 3 Druggist and Chemist.

FACTS CANNOT BE DOUBTED.
Let the Afflicted Read And Ponder!
☞ *More than 500 persons in the City of Richmond, Va., alone testify to the remarkable cures performed by*
CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.
THE great Spring Medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by hundreds of grateful patients, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, Carter's Spanish Mixture. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the Skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of Carter's Spanish Mixture will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.
A large number of certificates of remarkable cures performed on persons residing in the city of Richmond, Va., by the use of Carter's Spanish Mixture, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call and see a few hundreds of the certificates around the bottle.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Druggists.
Principal Depots at M. WARD, CLOSE & Co., No. 83 Maiden Lane, New York.
T. W. DYOTT & SONS, and JENKINS & HARTSHORNE, Philadelphia.
BENNETT & BEERS, No. 125 Main St., Richmond, Va.
And for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington N. C. and Druggists generally. [May 13, 1853—36-1y

DR. STRONG'S
COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS:
THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation and all lingering diseases.
As a Female Medicine they act like a charm, and when taken according to the directions, they never fail to cure the worst cases of Piles, after all other remedies fail.
They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action; and as an Anti-Bilious Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.
Also,
DR. STRONG'S
PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS:
A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Heart, Inflamation and Pain in the Chest, Back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the Stomach, and to relieve the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.
WARRANTED TO BE PURELY VEGETABLE.
These Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient.—One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.
They promote Expectoration, Loosen the Phlegm, and Clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. They Cure Costiveness, produce a good, regular Appetite, and Strengthen the System.
Price 25 cents per box, containing 25 doses of Medicine.
Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the Planter's Almanac gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.
Both kinds of the above named Pills are for sale in Wilmington, N. C. by W. H. Lippitt and C. & D. DuPre, Druggists, who also keep a supply of DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS, and DR. HULL'S CELEBRATED PILLS, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels.
May 27, '53 38-1y

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.
THIS Liniment is unequalled for the cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises, Burns, Strains, Corns, Piles, Tumors, Stiffness, Old Sores, Swellings, or Pains in any part of the body an external application can reach. A volume of certificates can be given from those that have been cured of these diseases, and also from those that have had Horses cured of Ringbone, Spavin, Scratches, Wind-galls, Saddle galls, Cracked heels, Stiffness, or any enlargement of bones or muscle.
THROUGH BY EXPRESS!!
This to certify that the Mexican Mustang Liniment Has been used quite extensively in the stables of Adams & Co.'s Great Southern, Eastern and Western Expresses, for Curing Galds Chafes Scratches, Sprains and bruises, and it has proved very effectual. Many of their men have also used it on themselves and their families; and they all speak of its healing and remedial qualities in the highest terms. One of our hostlers got kicked, and badly cut and bruised on his knee—as usual the MUSTANG LINIMENT was resorted to, and the sorness and lameness was soon removed, and it was perfectly well in three or four days.—We have no hesitation in recommending it as a valuable preparation, to be used externally on man or breast. J. DUNNING.
Foreman of Adams & Co's Express Stable, New York.
We take great pleasure in recommending the MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT to all our friends and customers as the best article we have ever used for Sores, Sprains, of Galds in Horses. We have used it extensively, and always effectually. Some of our men have also used it for severe Bruises and Sores, as well as Rheumatic Pains, and they all say it acts like magic—we can only say that we have entirely abandoned the use of any other Liniment.
J. M. HEWITT, Foreman for
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., 10 Wall street,
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, 74 Broadway
PULLEN, VIRGIL & CO.'S 16 Wall street,
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S 16 Wall street.
Dover, N. H., Jan. 25, 1853
Messrs. A. G. BRAGG & Co.—I had a valuable horse that about three weeks since was wounded severely in his thigh, with a sharp hook, opening a gash three inches in length and an inch or more deep. I tried various articles to heal it, but inflamation getting into it caused large quantities of matter to collect, and the limb was quite stiff. A friend of mine asked me if I had tried the Mustang Liniment to which I replied in the negative, but thinking it might do some good, was induced to try it. I had only used one half bottle when the inflamation began to be removed and the wound to heal. Now it is entirely healed and the hair is growing over the wound, making it look as well as ever.—Hoping that others may be benefitted by a trial of your valuble compound, I remain yours, CHAS. E. WHITEHOUSE.
PRICES—The Liniment is put up in 3 sizes, and retails for 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. The 50 cents and $1 size contains 3, and 6 times as much as the 25 cent size—the large size being much cheaper.
A. G. BRAGG & CO., 304

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 2, 1853.

Daily paper one year..... $6,00 } Invariably
Weekly..... 2,50 } in advance.

The Meeting of Congress--The Proposed New Party.

It is to be hoped that the next session of Congress will endeavor to create a character for itself founded upon attention to business, and an avoidance of Buncombe talking; but it must be confessed, that this hope is not very strong. It is simply a desire, without any very great expectation of fulfillment.—It is true that there are, in the various relations of the country at home and abroad, interests to be attended to, and business to be dispatched, fully sufficient to occupy well and profitably the time and talents of the members of both Houses. In the message of the President, and the reports of the different Secretaries, will be found food for deep and serious consideration, over matters of foreign and domestic policy—a revision of the tariff, to bring the collections within the range of the necessary disbursements of the Government—a re-organization and an increase of the Navy;—in short, all the vast and complicated machinery of a great Governmental organization is to be kept trimmed and adjusted to the progressive and expanding circumstances of the country. To a stranger, or a disinterested spectator, it might appear natural and proper, that these great interests should claim precedence of the small squabbles of office-hunters, or local factionists—that upon the soundness of the doctrines and measures recommended in the message and reports, and the ability with which these doctrines and measures are brought forward and enforced, would depend the amount of support, or of opposition which the Administration would receive, or which it would have to encounter. One would think that most "national" Democrats at least, would endorse both the language and spirit of the message of Gov. Manning, of South Carolina, delivered on Tuesday last to the Legislature of that State, where he says:

"I have omitted any discussion of Federal affairs, since it is well known of your views upon these subjects, that adherence to the cardinal principles of State Rights,—to a strict construction of the Constitution,—to a Tariff purely for revenue,—to an economical application of the finances of the government, and above all to a stern and impartial administration of the laws, and enforcement of all its constitutional obligations, you give your support to the present distinguished head of the nation as a fair exponent of such principles, disregarding all local disputes or contentions for the emoluments and spoils of office."

It might, above all, be hoped and expected that no man, or body of men, claiming nationality, would endeavor, under any form or shape, or under any pretext whatever, and least of all, that of devotion to the South, to revive the slavery agitation, which twas sought to quiet by the "finality" of the compromise. It might certainly be thought, that, if even South Carolina is willing to bury the hatchet, her pretended friends at the North—in New York—might be willing to do so too, rather than to awaken so dangerous an agitation by invectives against party friends and joint supporters of the compromise and the Baltimore platform—such invectives being founded upon matters which it is the policy of all to consider settled by these measures.

But that these reasonable expectations of the country are destined, to some extent at least, to disappointment, there remains little ground for doubt. The true character of the opposition movements in New York is beginning to develope itself: these movements look forward to the formation of a new party, the objects of which, as understood by its leaders, will be the elevation of Messrs. Dickinson & Co. to power in 1856, but *not as Democrats*. Hereafter, a direct warfare is to be carried on against the President—the thin pretext of separating him from his Cabinet will be thrown aside—the great measures of policy, the grand *facts* of his administration will be ignored, and the magnanimous attack will be directed against the appointments to office; hence it is, that we look for a noisy session—for Buncombe appeals—for personal allusions and factious divisions. The Administration cannot be safely attacked upon its policy, nor upon its acts.—No refuge is left, then, for the factions, but personal invective, or complaints that the right men—(themselves)—were not appointed to office.

But these bolters are rapidly cutting their own throats. Before the disguise was thrown off, they might have had, and, in fact, did have considerable influence, and corresponding powers of effecting mischief in the Democratic ranks. Now, however, since it is evident that they aim at a coalition with the remnants of the Whig party, for their mutual aggrandisement, their race may be looked upon as pretty nearly run. If *that* party, by itself, can elevate them to office, then they may be elevated; but our word for it, that if they build their hopes upon any accesion of strength or numbers which this mongrel conglomeration may seek to draw from the masses of the genuine Democracy, they will be woefully mistaken. They will not succeed in rallying a "corporal's guard,"—not even in New York.

CHANGE.—We ought, perhaps, sooner to have mentioned the fact, that the daily stage line between Warsaw and Fayetteville has been reduced to a tri-weekly line, which we regret, as it is certainly desirable, if not absolutely necessary, for the prosperity of the two largest towns in the State, that there should be a daily mail connection and communication between Fayetteville and Wilmington. However, as the thing has been managed from the first—from whose fault we cannot say—the daily stage never amounted to much, letters and papers taking several days to get along at any rate.

We must confess that we have always thought that a considerable blunder has been made in the mail arrangements of the State. The largest commercial correspondence between the Seaboard and the interior of North Carolina, is evidently that carried on between Wilmington and the back country, for which it is the forwarding and shipping depot; and this, combined with that of Fayetteville, which operates on nearly the same line, is very decidedly the heaviest; and yet there never has been any recognition of this fact in the arrangement of the mails. Half the time the mail facilities from this place to Fayetteville, have been inadequate in amount, and always inefficient in operation; and from that point West, they have not been at all, everything having to take the circuitous and generally tedious route through Raleigh.

DROWNED.—Alfred Craig, aged 29 years, a very worthy and most excellent citizen of Federal Point, New Hanover County, got drowned on Sunday last, by the capsizing of an open Pilot Boat, while attempting to board the schr. Chas. Mills, coming in over the New Inlet Bar. There were three other Pilots on board the boat at the time, who narrowly escaped the fate of Mr. Craig. A Jury of Inquest was held over the body of the deceased on Monday, by Coroner Jones. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the dwelling house of Mr. C. B. Miller, at "The Oaks," about 10 miles from town, on the W. & R. R. Road, was totally consumed by fire on the night of the 25th inst, together with most of its contents. The fire is said to have caught from the inside.

INQUEST.—Coroner Jones held an inquest over the body of a woman named Sarah Howe, on Wednesday who died suddenly at a house in the lower part of town the previous night. Verdict—"death caused by intemperance."

The War in the East.

If the advices by former arrivals assured us of the actual commencement of hostilities between Russia and Turkey, those received by the Canada, leave no doubt that such commencement has been made on a scale, and under such circumstances, as almost to ensure a protracted continuance of the same; for this much is certain, that the main body of the Turkish troops upon the Danube, under the command of Omar Pasha, has crossed that river, and gained some temporary advantages over the Russian forces; and also, that the first collisions between the forces of the belligerent armies on their Asiatic frontiers, have resulted favorably to the troops of the Sultan.

The military pride—the prestige of irresistibility now so dear to the haughty Czar, would render him unapproachable upon the subject of a reconciliation, while smarting under a check inflicted by a power to which he had attempted to dictate in the language of a conqueror to a vassal; and certainly it is hardly to be supposed, that the fiery Moslem, driven at last to a desperate resistance, burning under a sense of injuries and insults to be avenged, would, in the first moment of triumph, be willing to make concessions to the insolence of a foiled invader, which had been refused to the mediatory efforts of professed friends. We may now feel well assured that Russia will fight, and keep fighting, until she may be enabled to negotiate under circumstances more favorable to her pride and future influence; less, perhaps, with the view of acquiring any actual territorial or other advantages in the present contest, than of asserting her continued moral supremacy in the East of Europe. Turkey having assumed the offensive, is bound to persevere in it, since, to act otherwise, would be to abandon the declared object of the campaign, and, indeed, of the whole war—namely, the expulsion of the invading Russian forces from the Turkish Territories of Wallachia and Moldavia. It is evident, therefore, that some serious and decisive fighting may now be looked for, and the more so, because of the Russian failure so far; since, had the reverses or dangers of the Turkish Empire called for the active interference of the other powers, Russia might gracefully have conceded what now she cannot submit to without humiliation.

It has been regarded from the first, as next to impossible for any serious difficulty to occur between Russia and Turkey, without involving the other powers of Europe; and the consciousness of this fact pressing upon the minds of all, has given rise to the very persevering efforts of diplomacy to effect a peaceable solution of the pending difficulties. One of the points upon which the British Government and people are essentially sensitive, is the safety of their immense possession in India, to which they apprehend danger from the movements and influence of Russia in Central Asia. A jealousy of this influence in 1838-'9 lead to the invasion from British India of Afghanistan, and the setting up of a certain Shah Soojah, a British puppet, as King, in opposition to Dost Mahommed, the existing Ruler, who was suspected of Russian leanings. In 1841, Sir Wm. McNaughten, the British resident at Cabul, the seat of Government, was murdered, and a British force of some six thousand set upon by the Mountaineers, under Ackbar Khan, son of Dost Mahommed, and nearly all put to the sword. In the ensuing year, another Anglo-Indian army forced the passes of the Mountains separating India from Afghanistan, took and demolished the chief fortresses of the country, and after releasing the few English prisoners in the hands of the Afghans, quit the country, leaving Dost Mahomed and his son in quiet possession of the authority from which they had ejected the British puppet Shah Soojah. Of course the feeling among these warlike Mountaineers, is far from friendly to their dangerous neighbors, the British of India, which gives probability to the report of an alliance having been formed between the Czar and Dost Mahommed, providing that the latter shall declare war against the British in India, in case Britain persists in supporting Turkey. A Russian army was to invade Bokhari, in Independent Tartary, which is in the direct route from the Russian possessions on the Caspian, towards Afghanistan, perhaps with a view of supporting the Afghan attack on the British possessions. What the immediate result of these things may be, is somewhat difficult to say; but one thing at least is certain, that they must tend to widen the breach, and increase the mutual jealousy between Russia and Britain. A somewhat similar movement on the part of Russia in 1838, led to the British expedition against Afghanistan. In that year a Russian column had pushed forward to Kiva, some considerable distance to the South and East of the Caspian Sea, in the direction of Hindostan, which caused the British advance to Cabul for the purpose of counteracting the Russian efforts and influence, as it was known that Russian agents had been busy preparing the way in advance of the troops. At that time the Russian advance was stopped.

Of course, it is known that hostilities have commenced equally in Asia as in Europe, where the Turkish and Russian possessions are coterminous.—Tiflis being the capital of the Russian province of Georgia, and Ezeroum of the Turkish one of Armenia, both are regarded as the keys of their respected provinces. Both of these provinces front on the Black Sea. The advantages which the Turks may have there are, that the hardy mountaineers are their friends and recruit their armies, whereas the Russians only hold military possession of the Caucaussian provinces, nominally subject to them. In truth, the real strength and vitality of the Turkish Empire is in Asia, and there are its native seats and strongholds. Besides, the possession of the sea, which a British alliance would give to Turkey, would be a very great advantage, perhaps a decided one.

The State Convention—The Time of Holding it.

We notice that several papers of the Democratic party in North Carolina, are recommending the holding of the State Convention for the nomination of Governor, and for other purposes connected with the organization of the party with reference to the ensuing campaign, at a very early day,—some as early as January or February. We agree with them in one thing: the Convention ought to be held at such a season as would be most convenient for the delegates from the country, and would interfere least with farming operations; for it is highly desirable that it should be composed of solid, *bona fide* representatives of the real and permanent interests of the State—the bone and sinew of the party, and not of mere politicians by profession. Taking this fact into consideration, therefore, we think that an earlier time of meeting than that of the last Convention should be agreed upon: say the first week in April, or the last in March. Sooner, we would look upon as impracticable. For instance, in our own county it has been usual to hold a meeting for the appointment of delegates to the State Convention, and for purposes of county organization, on Tuesday of March County Court—Court commencing on the second Monday in the month. This is about as soon as the other counties in the district move, or are prepared to move; it would, therefore, be impossible, we think, to have a full and fair representation of all the counties before the time we have indicated. The longer it is postponed after that time, the worse, for the more it will interfere with the planting season, and therefore, the less likely it will be to have the attendance of delegates from the country, and, indeed, from the town, too.

☞ One of the Editors of this paper visited Clinton last week, during the session of Sampson County Court, on business connected with this office. Our acknowledgments are due to the citizens of that County for the prompt manner in which they came forward to settle their various accounts, as well as for the liberal and unwavering support which they have extended to the paper since its first establishment in 1844. Efforts which have resulted in securing for us such noble-hearted and steadfast supporters, certainly have not been in vain; and it is a pleasure to know that such are not confined to one County, nor to one District, but are to be found everywhere throughout the State to which our circulation has extended.

It is pleasing to remark the signs of improvement visible upon all hands, both in the East and in the West, but more particularly in that section with which we are brought in more immediate connection, namely: the Second and Third Congressional Districts. In no respect has that improvement been greater or more cheering in its promises of future good, than in the impulse which has been given to the cause of education. The interest awakened upon this subject offers tangible proof of its existence in the many excellent Seminaries of learning, both male and female, which have arisen in almost every County. While speaking of Sampson, we cannot conclude without some reference to the Clinton Female Seminary, which certainly reflects honor upon those connected with it. Its prosperity is purely a public good, since no sort of profit is sought for by its Trustees, save that derived from placing the facilities of a good education within the reach of the young ladies of Sampson and the neighboring Counties, without the necessity of sending them to a distance from their friends and parents. Such institutions are worthy of all encouragement, and we are much pleased to learn of the high prosperity which the Clinton Female Seminary is now enjoying.

CIRCUS LITERATURE.—We beg leave to call attention to this much neglected department of English literature. We have people who write for the stage and for the press; for everything, in fact, but for the ring. Most decidedly, the jokes are awfully stale. They are ancient; they smell old enough to be Joe Miller's, only they are not good enough. To our certain knowledge and belief, the chalk-faced man, with the spotted legs, who "did" the funny for the Circus here last week, said exactly the very same words that his illustrious predecessor did four or five years ago, and in the very same way. These Clowns are the very Bourbons of saw-dust; they never learn anything, and they never forget anything. Really, they don't seem to have a much wider *role* than the learned dog, although it is possible that they *may* be susceptible of a higher cultivation. "Young America" must take hold of Clownology; it must advance with the spirit of the age; it must have a literature of its own; it must teach the young idea how to shoot. All of which is respectfully submitted.

A Shakespear is wanted for the horse-opera.

"The North Carolina Republican."

The "Republican and Patriot," published at Goldsboro', came to us last Tuesday under the above title, and subject to the editorial management of WM A. STRONG, Esq., who has purchased Mr. GULICK's interest in the paper, and become associated with Mr. RICHARDSON in its publication. We have every confidence that, under the auspices of Mr. STRONG, the paper will continue to sustain the high character which it has won for itself, and prove in the future—as it has in the past—an able defender of Democratic principles, and a valuable medium of general intelligence. We cheerfully extend to Mr. STRONG the right hand of fellowship, and bespeak for him and Mr. RICHARDSON that success which they will be certain to merit.

Our Book Table.

Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table "Lady Lee's Widowhood," from Blackwood's Magazine—decidedly the freshest and most readable Novel of the day; at least, we think so, and we read it in numbers as it came out in Blackwood. Price 37½ cents.

News Items.

OTIS H. WEED, an extensive Ice Broker in Boston, is said to have failed for 50 or $75,000.

The packet ship Constantinople, at New York, had 100 deaths on board, while on her passage.

The weather at New York and East very suddenly changed to severe cold on the 25th inst., and Ice was found at New York an inch thick.

The weather here has been extremely pleasant for several days.

The total increase of gold deposited at the Mint and its branches since the discovery of the California gold mines, up to November 1st, is said, officially and unofficially, to reach $203,886,025 97. The exports of specie during the last six years, over the imports for the same time, are $75,105,207 00, giving to the country a net increase of $128,780,818 97.

The Steamer Pacific, for Liverpool, 26th instant took out nearly or quite a million of dollars in specie.

☞ The celebrated pacer Hero, is not dead, as reported. The great hundred mile horse *is*.

☞ The steamship United States arrived at New Orleans on the 25th, with two weeks later news from San Francisco than that by the Daniel Webster. She reports over $2.000,000 of gold on its way. The accounts from the various districts continue favorable. The steamers American Eagle and Stockton had burst their boilers, and killed some eight persons. The fine building known as the San Francisco Hotel, had been entirely destroyed by fire. Trade in San Francisco dull. The complimentary dinner to John Mitchell, was largely attended.—From the Sandwich Islands, the news is ten days later. Another change had been made in the Ministry—Prince Kemahameha having resigned the office of Prime Minister, and John Young being appointed his successor. Sandwich Island politics merely consists of struggles for ascendency between foreign parties. The project of annexation to the United States is the point upon which they hinge at the present time.

☞ The ship Bavaria arrived at New York on the 26th, in 83 days from Melbourn, in Australia. She brings $400,000 in gold. There is not much of interest in the details, if we except the evidently growing desire for Independence among the Colonists.—The leading editorial of the Melbourne Argus, of August 20th, is a strong appeal for Independence. The example of the United States in their Colonial days, is cited as worthy of imitation.

From Havana.

The Steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston on Friday night, the 25th, with dates from Havana to the 22d. We find actually nothing of any importance in her advices. On the 19th, being the Queen's birth day, the foundation stone of her statue was laid at Havana by the Captain General, with considerable ceremony, but no popular enthusiasm. They have bull fights at Cardenas, and reviews of the troops at Havana. In the midst of all this, the new Captain General is anxiously expected, and the Cubans are indulging in the hope of their long expected emancipation as much as ever.

Latest Foreign News.—The Canada at Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 26, 1853.—The Steamship Canada reached here last night from Halifax, and the following additional intelligence by her from Europe to the 12th is consequently forwarded:

Advices from Rome state that the thrilling news from the banks of the Danube has created great excitement among the young soldiers of the French army of occupation, and also among the oldest veterans in the service, and that numerous applications have been transmitted to the competent authorities for permission to witness the operations of the Turkish army.

The Dresden Journals contain some details of the military preparations of Russia. Besides the three corps in the Danubian Principalities and Bessarabia, there is a fourth moveable corps in Volhynia and Podelia, and large masses of troops are concentrated in other places.

At Krementshuck are eight regiments of curiassers, and four regiments of lancers, and eight regiments of dragoons are stationed at Charkoco. Besides these, there are numerous corps of Cossacks ready to take the field. Large bodies of troops, too, are marching to reinforce the army under Prince Worowzoff.

Letters from Constantinople state that another million of paper money had been issued by Turkey.

Russia, it is said, has only 32,000 fighting men in the Principalities, and the general impression was that a decisive battle would soon take place, which would decide the campaign, and that Russia would be defeated.

The Turks had taken Cherkedy, in Asia, by storm.

Still Further from Europe.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A private letter from London, on the 11th, states that Count Nesselrode had officially notified the English government of the Czar's determination to fight it out with Turkey.

Four Days Later from Europe.

The Steamship Atlantic arrived at New York on the 29th ult., with Liverpool dates to the 16th. She brings nothing later from the seat of War in the Principalities, but gives several interesting details of the actions reported by former advices. It seems that the battle at Oltenitza was a much more important affair than had been supposed. The Russians left twelve hundred killed and wounded on the field of battle. The Russians attribute their defeat to a circumstance which is not devoid of significance; they say that their army was surprised through the treachery or connivance of Polish sentinels in the Russian service. If this be so, it developes an element of weakness not calculated upon. Turkey absolutely repudiates the efforts of diplomacy to patch up a peace on the old basis. She must have new treaties and new guarantees against Russian ambition. The following is about the latest news we can find:

The Latest by Telegraph,—From London to Liverpool.

Napoleon favors active operations against Russia, but England still vacillates.

Prussia reserves to herself the liberty to act in Eastern affairs as events may dictate. Austria promises to remain neutral.

VIENNA, November 8th.—The Russian General, Parloff, moved forward to Oltenitza with 24,000 men, mostly infantry. On the 11th, he met the Turks and a pitched battle ensued, when the Russians were compelled to retreat a second time in disorder towards Bucharest, having lost, in their four attacks on the Turks at Oltenitza, 3,000 in killed and wounded. This is reliable.

On the 9th, the Turks were driven from the Island opposite Giurgero; but, reinforcements coming up, they retook the Island, and have since held it.

The Czar had summarily dismissed all English operatives employed in his navy-yard.

The passengers by the Atlantic report that the rumor was current that Lord Aberdeen would shortly resign to give place to a more warlike ministry.

Methodist Protestant Conference.

The North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church held its session for 1853, at Fairfield, Guilford county.

The following appointments were made for the ensuing Conference year:

C. F. Harriss, President.

Wilmington Station—Dr. C. Finny, sup.
Fayetteville " R. H. Jones, sup.
Albemarle Circuit—J. F. Speight, sup.
Halifax " B. L. Hoskins, sup.
Roanoke " W. H. Wills, sup.
Granville " J. L. Michaux, sup.
Orange " H. T. Weatherly, sup. and Reese.
Randolph " Linebery, sup.
Davidson " Alex. Robins, sup. & Guire.
Guilford " A. Gray, sup., and Prather.
Yadkin " D. Weasner, sup., & Pegrain.
Mocksville " Q. Holton.
Cleveland " James Deams, sup.
Monroe Mission—J. Parker, sup.
Buncombe " Dr. Cramley, sup., and R. Michaux.

The Conference located an institution of learning in Davidson county, to be known as the Yadkin Institute; and H. T. Weatherly was appointed traveling agent to solicit donations and make collections for the institution.

Delegates to the General Conference—Wills, Speight, Gray.

Alternates—Dr. Harriss, H. T. Weatherly, Q. Holton.

The next Conference will be held at Bradford, Halifax county.

Arrival of the Steamer Prometheus.—Later from California.—Safe Arrival of John Mitchel, the Irish Patriot—$1,754,000 in Gold Come.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—The steamer Prometheus has arrived from San Juan, with 650 passenger and $1.754,000 in gold. The principal consignees are: American Exchange Bank, $306,000; Duncan, Sherman & Co., $300,000; Adams & Co., $245,000; Drexel & Co., $100,000; W. Platt & Son, $50,000.

The Prometheus put into Havana for coal, and left there on the 23d.

The steamer Falcon, for New York, was still in port, undergoing repairs.

Among the passengers by the Prometheus are:—John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, Gen. McDougall, and E. C. Kemble, editor of the Alta California.

Spoken Nov. 26th, in lat. 32 10, long. 78 30, the clipper ship Flying Cloud, 82 days from San Francisco, for New York.

The excitement at the wharf to see Mitchel was very great, the steamer being surrounded with boats, and the deck closely packed. Salutes were fired by the Irish military companies amid enthusiastic cheers.—Meagher, Col. Donheny and others were among the earliest to greet Mitchel, who was conveyed to a carriage, and immediately taken to his mother's residence, in Brooklyn, where he will remain quietly till to-morrow. He was loudly cheered at the ferry and at other points. The Irish societies will serenade him to-night, twenty bands having been engaged for the occasion.

☞ The Raleigh Standard notices a project on foot to establish a line of steamers between Norfolk, Va., and L'Orient, in France. Mr. McRae, our Consul at Paris, is exerting himself to bring the scheme into favor with French capitalists. The city of Norfolk, with its splendid harbor and southern position, would form an excellent point of termination for the line on this side of the water. And L'Orient, possessing a fine harbor and railroad connection with Paris, would offer equal advantages as a European terminus. It is calculated that the passage from France to this country would be shortened by 24 hours. This would be a great route for the transit of emigrants. Landing at Norfolk, they would soon find their way into the back country of Virginia and North Carolina, and would go far towards supplying the demand for labor which of late we have so much experienced. It is proposed that the company shall be formed with a capital of thirty-six millions of dollars, one-half to be taken in France, and the other in this country. We wish the enterprise success.—*North Carolinian.*

Amount of stocks redeemed at the Treasury during the week ended 26th November, 1853:

Loan of 1842	$171,600
1843	22,000
1846	37,100
1847	211,250
1848	16,500
	461,050

The Chinese rebels are said to derive great "aid and comfort" from the recent comet. Their name for it is the *broom star*, and they naturally think it means they shall sweep the Tartars out of the empire.

North Carolina Railroad.

The Greensboro' Patriot of the 19th gives the following account of the progress of the Western portion of this great public work:

"On the large contract under the general supervision of Gen. Joel McLean, 14 sections, or nearly 15 miles extending from within the border of Alamance county to Greensboro', the grading is done, with the exception of about one mile and a quarter, where the hands are now engaged, and some of the sections are trimmed up ready for reception. The total amount of work on these 15 miles was estimated by the Engineer at $57,163,79; by the end of next month at least $50,000 will be worked out.

The contract of Cole & Mebane, from Greensboro' two sections west, can be completed in a few weeks as soon as the hands are put upon it.

The six miles contract of Mendenhall & Co. is finished, with the exception of some filling up at the abutments of the bridge over South Buffalo, which cannot be done until the bridge is completed.

The contract of Reich & Co., we learn, is finished, and that of Shelly & Field nearly so with the exception of fills at the river where mason work is in progress. Kirkman & Co., and Welch & Co., will be nearly done by the 1st Jan'y. Irwin & Avery have finished. There is no doubt of the entire completion of the grading through this county long before it will be possible to get the iron to this point.

In relation to the work in Alamance, the Hillsboro' Recorder remarks "that several contractors on the second division have completed their work, viz:—Messrs. Trollinger, Mebane, Murble and Faucett; that others have theirs nearly completed; that the remainder are pushing their work forward with the proper energy, and that the whole of the grading will doubtless be completed so that no delay will be occasioned in placing on the superstructure when the company is ready for it.

West of us, through Davidson, Rowan, Cabarrus and on to Charlotte, we learn, generally, that the work is in a gratifying state of forwardness; but we hope to hear something more particular from the papers along the line west.

The indications are at present that the grading will all be completed in all our interior country before the iron can be got on to it. Old Rip may be a lazy old fellow, but the grading of our railroad shows that he has some hard working sons."

Correspondence of the London Times.

Latest Advices by Mail from the East—Change in the Attitude of Louis Napoleon.

PARIS, Nov. 6—6, p. m.

The latest official accounts received in Paris from the theatre of war on the Danube state that the Turks crossed the river on the 27th and 28th ult. to the number of 12,000 men; but of their subsequent operations there is no mention, and we must await further advices before we can accept the statement, in the German papers, that they had been repulsed by the Russians. The intelligence received on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign Office in Paris, also from Vienna, of the check sustained by the Turks, is not, so far as I am aware, again referred to in any subsequent account. The check, then, if the despatch was correct, may not have been of a serious kind; and a latter account says that the Turks were fortifying themselves in Kalafat, and were otherwise taking the necessary steps to secure the free passage of the river at the same spot for a *corps d'armee*. Respecting the military operations on both sides, we have confused and conflicting accounts, partly owing to the mystery in which both generals envelope their movements, and a good deal of the distance from the scene of action at which these accounts are made out.

In the accounts received from Constantinople and elsewhere, the hope is still expressed that means will after all be found of arriving at a peaceful solution of the quarrel; but it is right to add that these hopes are not expressed with much warmth, and that they are but slightly participated in by people here. The efforts made by the mediating powers are admitted to have been sincere, earnest, and for the general interest of Europe; but, so often have the hopes founded on them been baffled, that at this moment they are very faint indeed. Nor can I perceive that much impression has been produced by the intelligence of new projects of arrangement or new notes. The opinion of those who have watched every step of those wearisome negotiations is that it is in vain to expect frankness from Russia.

It has this day been asserted, in a quarter that is often semi-officially informed, that the time for notes and projects of arrangement is rapidly sliping away and that the Emperor, (Louis Napoleon,) tried and baffled in his repeated attempts, in conjunction with England, has made up his mind to a more determined policy from this moment forward, certain as he appears to be that England is with him. The suspicions, unfounded, as no doubt they are, that attempt were recently made to wean England from a common action, should that action assume a less forbearing character, have been dissipated, and the Emperor notwithstanding his habitual reserve, is said to have, within the last few days, expressed his thoughts very frankly. One of the first steps which, it is said, will be adopted in case of failure in the negotiation still pending, is the immediate recall of all the diplomatic agents who have been concerned in the notes and their substitution by military men, as in the case of M de la Cour and General Baraguay d'Hillers; and the first to be so recalled will probably be M. de Bourqueney. With that view of the matter there will be much difficulty in understanding the following article in the *Partise*, which seems to bear the mark of an official hand, and which has excited much attention.

From the Paris Patrie

France has proved, since the commencement of the eastern question, and in the clearest manner, that she wished for peace. She persists more than ever in that policy, so important to the interest of Europe; but she does not wish for mere ephemeral peace, which permits Russia to recommence, on the first favorable occasion her ambitious manœuvres, and to agitate the world by again invading the territory of an allied power, which she desires to "suppress"—to use the favorite expression of one of her most important statesmen. Now, the western powers, who are devoted, with their superior intelligence, to the arts of peace—the only element of the happiness of a people—cannot admit that a nation which has not on this earth more rights than they, and which renders less service to human kind, shall incessantly disturb the others, and destroy the equilibrium of Europe for the simple satisfaction of ambition and pride.

Hon. Frederick P. Stanton.

In the Washington correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce we find the following:

"Mr. F. P. Stanton has, for several years, been laboring, as chairman of the committee of Naval Affairs of the House, for the same reforms which are now to be taken up and advocated by the department. The labors of Mr. Stanton are not, therefore, lost, but were the means of preparing the public mind for a thorough overhauling of the navy."

We most cheerfully endorse what is here said of Mr. Stanton of Tennessee. As chairman of the Naval committee of the House of Representatives, this gentleman devoted his talents, influence, and untiring industry to the obtainment of judicious reforms in the navy of the United States. Mr. Stanton will, we have no doubt, during the coming session, renew his enlightened and patriotic labors to promote the improvement and welfare of this important branch of the public service, and his efforts will, we are sure, be seconded and facilitated by the present able chief of the Navy Department.—*Wash. Union.*

Cheraw and Darlington Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockoders of this Company was held in our Village on Tuesday the 22d inst. We have not yet received the official report of the transactions. Mr. E. A. Law presided and there was a full attendance of members, whose manifest interest in the proceedings, is a favorable augury of the prompt accomplishments of their enterprise.—The late Board of Directors was re-elected with one or two changes, at the request of the gentlemen retiring. A subscription of twenty-five thousand dollars, to be paid in transportation, by the North Eastern Railroad Company was received on condition, that the stock should be entitled dividends, only in proportion to the amount paid.

Mr. Fleming the Chief Engineer has resigned; and we suppose the Boad of Directors will supply his place at an early period. This gentleman is the resident Engineer of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and the duties of that office are too arduous to permit him to divide his attention. We expect in our next issue to publish the report of Dr. Smith, President of the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad to the recent meeting; in the meantime we can only say that the stockholderss are at work all along the line and, for anything we can see to the contrary, the Iron Horse may be snorting about this Village, shortly.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

Thirty-Third Congress Complete.

THIRD COMMENCED FRIDAY, MARCH 4, 1853, TERMINATES MARCH 4, 1855.—FIRST SESSION BEGINS MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1853.

SENATE.—The Senate consists of two Senators from each State. There are thirty-one States, represented by sixty-two Senators.

SENATORS HOLDING OVER AND ELECT.

Whigs in italic; Democrats in roman. Those marked *F. S.*, are free-soilers, or abolitionists; U., those elected as Union men; S. R., those elected as Southern, or State Rights men.

President, David R. Atchison. Secretary, Asbury Dickens.

	Terms expires.		Terms expires.
ALABAMA.		MICHIGAN.	
Benj Fitzpatrick,	1855	Lewis Cass	1857
Vacancy,	1859	Chas. E. Stuart	1859
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Robert W. Johnson,	1855	David R. Atchison	1857
William K. Sebastian	1859	*Henry S. Geyer*	1863
CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Truman Smith	1855	Moses Norris, jr	1855
Isaac Toucey,	1857	Chas. G. Atherton	1859
CALIFORNIA.		NEW YORK.	
William M. Gwin	1855	*Wm. H. Seward (F. S.)*	1855
John B Weller	1857	*Hamilton Fish*	1857
DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.	
James A Bayard	1857	John R Thompson	1857
John M. Clayton	1859	William Wright	1863
FLORIDA.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Jackson Morton	1855	*George E. Badger*	1855
Stephen R. Mallory	1857	Vacancy	1859
GEORGIA.		OHIO.	
William C. Dawson	1855	Solomon P. Chase (*F. S.*)	1855
Robert S. Toombs, U.,	1859	*Benjamin F. Wade*	1857
INDIANA.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
John Pettit	1855	*James Cooper*	1855
Jesse D. Bright	1857	Richard Brodhead, jr.	1863
ILLINOIS.		RHODE ISLAND.	
James Shields	1855	Charles T. James	1857
Stephen A. Douglas	1859	Philip Allen	1859
IOWA.		SOUTH CAROLINA	
Augustus C. Dodge	1855	A. P. Butler, S. R.,	1855
George W. Jones	1859	Josiah J. Evans,	1859
KENTUCKY.		TENNESSEE.	
Archibald Dixon	1855	*James C. Jones*	1857
J. B Thompson	1859	*John Bell*	1859
LOUISIANA.		TEXAS.	
John Slidell,	1855	Thomas J. Rusk	1857
J. P. Benjamin	1859	Sam. Houston	1859
MAINE.		VERMONT.	
Hannibal Hamlin	1857	Vacancy,	1855
Vacancy,	1859	*Solomon Foote, F. S.*	1857
MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.	
Charles Sumner (F. S.)	1857	James M. Mason, S. R.,	1857
Edward Everett	1859	Robert M. T. Hunter, S. R.,	1859
MARYLAND.		WISCONSIN.	
James A. Pearce	1855	Isaac P. Walker	1855
Thomas G. Pratt	1857	Henry Dodge	1857
MISSISSIPPI.		RECAPITULATION.	
Stephen Adams, U.,	1857	Democrats,	36
Vacancy,	1859	Whigs,	21
		Vacancies,	5

*By appointment of Governor

☞ The Legislature of Alabama will have two U. S. Senators to elect during the present session.

House of Representatives.

The House will consist of two hundred and thirty-four members and five territorial delegates, one new territory having lately been formed, viz: Washington. The delegates, however, have no vote. Whigs marked thus †.

Dist.	ALABAMA.	Dist.	
1	Phillip Phillips.	17	Bishop Perkins.
2	James Abercrombie†	18	Peter Rowe.
3	Sampson W Harris.	19	Geo W Chase†
4	William R Smith.	20	O B Matteson†
5	George S Houston.	21	Henry Bennett†
6	W R W Cobb.	22	Gerrit Smith, (F S)†
7	James F Dowdell.	23	Caleb Lyon, (Ind.)
	ARKANSAS.	24	Daniel T Jones.
1	A B Greenwood.	25	Edwin B Morgan†
2	E A Warren.	26	Andrew Oliver.
	CONNECTICUT.	27	John J Taylor.
1	James T Pratt.	28	George Hastings.
2	Colin M Ingersoll.	29	David Carpenter†
3	Nathan Belcher.	30	Benjamin Pringle (Ind.)†
4	Origen S Seymour.	31	Thomas F Fragler†
	CALIFORNIA.	32	Solomon G Haven†
1	James A McDougal.	33	Reuben E Fenton.
2	Milton S Latham.		NEW JERSEY.
	DELAWARE.	1	Nathan T Stratton.
1	George B Riddle.	2	Charles Skelton.
	FLORIDA.	3	Samuel Lilly.
1	Augustus E Maxwell.	4	George Vrail.
	GEORGIA.	5	A C M Pennington†
1	James L. Seward.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.
2	Alfred H Colquitt.	1	George W Kittredge.
3	David J Bailey.	2	George W Morrison.
4	William B W Dent.	3	Harry Hibbard.
5	Elijah W Chastain.		NORTH CAROLINA.
6	Junius Hillyer.	1	H M Shaw.
7	David A Reese†	2	Thomas Ruffin.
8	Alexander H Stephens†	3	William S Ashe.
	IOWA.	4	Sion H Rogers†
1	Bernhardt Henn.	5	John Kerr†
2	John P Cook†	6	Richard C Puryear†
	INDIANA.	7	Burton S Craige.
1	Smith Miller.	8	Thomas L Clingman.
2	William H English.		NEW JERSEY.
3	Cyrus L Dunham.		Jose Manual Gallegos.
4	James A Lane.		OHIO.
5	Samuel W Parker†	1	David T Disney.
6	Thomas A Henricks.	2	John Scott Harrison†
7	John G Davis.	3	L D Campbell (F S)†
8	Daniel Mace.	4	Matthias H Nichols.
9	Norman Eddy.	5	Alfred P Edgerton.
10	E M Chamberlain.	6	Andrew Ellison.
11	Andrew J Harlan.	7	Aaron Harlan†
	ILLINOIS.	8	Moses B Corwin†
1	E B Washburne†

President Pierce.

The writer of this is no politician in the ordinary acceptation of the term; but he considers the Whig party an obsolete idea, and trusts that when the Democratic party shall have committed the same number of follies, it will share the fate of its late rival. Nor is he an office-holder or an office-seeker. Indeed, few men have less reason to love the present Administration than he, and yet he not only highly esteems, but greatly admires, the reigning President. He admires him both as a statesman and a man, and has noticed with pain the attacks which have recently been made upon him from various quarters.

The writer does not propose to defend the President from the unworthy assaults of his enemies: Their venom can only injure themselves. Had he thought proper, when, out of the kindness of his heart, he recently attended the opening of the Crystal Palace, to deliver a flaming speech in behalf of that private speculation, the unhandsome article in a certain *disinterested* Magazine would not have been published. Had a certain individual, notoriously without a name, been patronized by the Government, the dishonest and spiteful communications against the President would not have appeared in the London Times. And had it not been for the profligate character of the Abolitionists of the State of New York, the unhappy condition of things now existing there would never have occurred. Calumny has ever been, in every age, the inevitable inheritance of the more fortunate among men, and since the spotless character of our first President was not without its calumniators, it is not strange that our latest President should be treated with kindred injustice.—While thinking of the wickedness alluded to, it seems certainly true, according to Lord Bacon, that it is a kind of heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in providence, and turn upon the poles of earth.

But the present object of the writer is to lay before the public a few of the many reasons which he thinks may be given to prove that President Pierce deserves the confidence and support of the honest and upright men, not only of his own, but of all parties.

And first to his antecedents: He came of a sterling family—was well educated—distinguished himself as a lawyer and a soldier, and as a Representative and Senator in Congress, displayed superior ability. He was never a lover of office; and when nominated for the Presidency, it was simply because those who knew him believed that he was the most suitable person to be thus honored; and his conduct, from the day of his nomination to that of his election, was so dignified and manly, so modest in regard to his own merits, and so courteous to his rival in the political field, that the bitterness of party feeling was at times entirely forgotten, and his sworn enemies named him but to praise.

He was placed at the head of the General Government by an overwhelming majority; and let us now examine the wisdom he has displayed in this exalted, but most arduous position. In forming his Cabinet, he proved himself to be not only liberal, but, as time will reveal, a far-seeing statesman. In selecting his Secretary of State, he paid a deserved compliment to one of the very strongest, most distinguished, strictly honest, and best read men of the Union, and, beyond all question, the foremost man of his party in the State which it was the pleasure of the Executive, as well as his duty, to gratify.—He brought his Attorney General from New England, where, as a lawyer, he was without a superior; while his other political advisers were evidently chosen because in their persons and character seem to be embodied the genius and prevailing spirit of their several geographical localities.

The soundness of this last principle cannot be controverted; for while it has arrayed upon its side the people of the country, the opposition to it must of necessity be limited, and come chiefly from those who devote themselves to politics as a mere trade. The experience of the last six months has given abundant evidence that all the departments of the government have been carefully, uprightly, and usefully conducted. What more could have been expected under any circumstances? Occasions of unusual displays of statesmanship have been rare, but the interests in which the people were mostly concerned have been protected with fidelity and ability. As a government we have within the last half year, especially in the discussion and decision of the gravest international questions, risen to a higher position than we ever before occupied among the nations of the earth, and done much to elevate the standard of our foreign representatives. Legal questions of consequence to our integrity and fame have been decided with discretion. The affairs of our treasury have been so managed as to receive the applause of all parties. The peaceful operations of our War and Navy Departments have been conducted in a manner that could not have been improved. Our internal affairs have been newly organized, and placed upon a firmer and more useful basis than they have hitherto occupied; and our postal arrangements have been greatly extended and improved. Are not these things the most important for a new Executive to fix his mind upon? and are they not victories of peace which deserve and ought to command the gratitude of the citizens of a great nation? Have they not, as we assert, been accompanied by the administration of which the President is the head?

It is also the opinion of the writer that, in regard to courage and integrity, the President has acquitted himself with honor. Excepting on special and peculiar occasions, he has not proscribed the worthy and the useful office-holders of the opposing party; while on the other hand, as in duty bound, he has been both as a Democrat and a man true to his friends; and the most questionable removals that have taken place were the result not of his private will, but of a prevailing evil of the times. He has had the courage to think independent withal—and in no single instance has he ever deviated in action from the opinions or promises which he had previously uttered. Political profligacy has never received a smile from him, while true patriotism has always filled his breast, and fired his eye with an innate, and, by virtue of his position, a paternal gratitude. He is a lover of his country, and his heart is as alien to a debasing selfishness as are the mountains which loom into the blue, above his New England home, to the swamps and the fogs of an abandoned wilderness.

Now, let us look at the President for a moment as a plain citizen, divested of all power. A thorough gentleman in his bearing and conversation, he is polite and unpretending; winning in all his ways; has an ear for the brilliant sally of wit, as well as an attentive one for the most pitiful tale of sorrow or suffering; is warm-hearted and generous to a fault: a respecter of persons, of sects also, both in religion and politics; and just such a man that to know him personally is the sure prelude to a bestowal upon him, by all who are thus honored, of the highest esteem and warmest affection. Upon the whole it might be said of President Pierce, what old Thomas Fuller once said of a true nobleman:—"All the country are his retainers and observance. When they come to wait on him they leave not their hearts at home behind them, but come willingly to tender their respects. The holding up of his hand is as good as the displaying of a banner; thousands will flock to him, but it must be for the country's service. For he knows that he that is more than a lord if his cause be loyal, is less than a private man if his cause be otherwise."—*N. O. Courier.*

The Sultan of Turkey addresses his Grand Vizier, on important occasions, with unparalleled politeness. This is the form of beginning a state paper: "Most honoured Vizier, illustrious councillor, maintainer of the world, director of public affairs which require wisdom and judgment, accomplisher of the important transactions of mankind with intelligence and good sense, consolidator of the edifice of empire and of glory, endowed by the Most High with abundant gifts, and Moushir, at this time, of my gate of felicity, my Vizier Mehmed Pacha, may God be pleased to preserve him long in exalted dignity. Let it be known, on receipt of this, my noble rescript," that, etc.

More Copper.—Mr. Sheppard Curry, of Davidson County showed us this week a beautiful specimen of Copper Ore, taken from a mine on the lands of Mrs. Martha McLaughlin, 14 miles West of this place.—This specimen was obtained four feet below the surface. The vein at that depth is 2½ feet wide; and it has been traced a distance of half a mile. It is believed that this mine will prove to be very rich.

Messrs. M. Boger and J. Hedrick, are also opening mines in the Western part of this County, which promise very fair. And we also learn that a mine has been discovered on the lands of Mrs. Atwell, which her sons are now opening.

On Our Dog Jock.

A rollicsome frolicsom rare old cock
As ever did nothing was our dog Jock;
A gleesome fleasome affectionate beast,
As slow at a fight as swift at a feast;
A wit among dogs, when his life 'gan fall
One couldn't but see the old wag in his tail,
When his years grew long and his eyes grew dim,
And his course of bark could not strengthen him.

Never more now shall our knees be press'd
By his dear old chops in their slobbery rest.
Nor our mirth be stirred at his solemn looks,
As wise and as dull as divinity books,
Our old friend's dead; but we all well know
He's gone to the kennels where the good dogs go,
Where the cooks be not, but the beef-bones be,
And his old head never need turn for a flea.

An Irish Play-Bill.

By his majesty's company of Comedians.—Kilkenny Theatre Royal.—(Positively the last night, because the company go to-morrow to Waterford.) On Saturday, May 12, 1793, will be performed, by desire and command of several people in this learned Metropolis, for the benefit of Mr. Kearns, the manager. The Tragedy of Hamlet Prince of Denmark, originally written and composed by the celebrated Dan Ryes of Limerich, and inserted in Shakespeare's Works. Hamlet, by Mr. Kearns, (being his first appearance in that character, and who between the acts, will perform several solos on the patent bagpipes, which play two tunes at the same time.)—Ophelia, by Mrs. Prior, who will introduce several airs, in character particularly. 'The Lass of Richmond Hill,' and 'We'll be happy together,' from the Rev. Mr. Dibden's oddities. The parts of the King and Queen, by directions of Rev. Father O'Callogan, will be omitted, as too immoral for any stage. Polonius, the comical politician, by a young gentleman, his first appearance in public. The Ghost, the Grave-digger, and Laertes, by Mr. Sampson, the great London Comedian. The characters to be dressed in Roman shapes. To which will be added an interlude, in which will be introduced several slight-of-hand tricks, by the celebrated surveyor Hunt. The whole to conclude with Mahomet, the Imposter. Mahomet, by Mr. Kearns. Tickets to be had of Mr. Kearns at the sign of the Goat's Beard, in Castle street. *** The value of the tickets, as usual, will be taken out (if required) in candles, bacon, soap, butter, cheese, potatoes, etc., as Mr. Kearns wishes, in every particular, to accommodate the public. N. B. No smoking allowed.—No person whatever will be admitted into the boxes without shoes or stockings.

It was said, no doubt correctly, that so exraordinary was the skill of Cuvier, that if he only saw the *tooth* of an animal, he could give not only the class and order of the animal in question, but the history of its habits. The following anecdote of a quick and cool examination of a personage, whom most people would not think of submitting to such a scientific research, is to use the Yankee vernacular, decidedly "rich."—In the Gentleman's Magazine for this month, an article called "Traits of the Trapists," and being the signature of "John Doran," concludes with a characteristic anecdeote of Cuvier. He once saw in his sleep the popular representation of Satan advancing towards him, and threatening to eat him. "Eat me!" exclaimed the philosopher, as he examided the fiend with the eye of a naturalist, and then added, "Horns! hoofs! *graminivorous!* Needn't be afraid of him!"

The Duke's Caustic Wit.—While the Louvre was being stripped of borrowed plumes, Wellington fell into great disfavor, and was coldly received by some French marshals, on one occasion, as he passed through their Sane in the Tuillerles, on a visit to Louis XVIII.; when the king subsequently expressed his surprise and vexation in hearing that they had "turned their backs" on him, "It is of no consequence, Sire," was the reply; "c'est leur habitude.'

The shrewdest politician is he who never asserts his popularity, nor uses it, at any time, to its fullest, extent. The small politician is never satisfied but what his bow is bent. How slowly does he arrive at the knowledge, which all others possess, of the decline of that strength which could bend it so readily before. What desperation seizes upon his heart, when he finds that nobody now runs to see where his arrow strikes.—*Simms.*

Stage Accident.—The Southern Stage was upset in the streets of Concord, a few days ago, and several passengers more or less injured. One gentleman, Dr. Dillard, of Virginia, we regret to learn, was seriously hurt, and is yet confined to his bed.

Sensible.—Capt McClure while making the "North West Passage," had an interview, at Point Warren, with a wild tribe of Arctic Indians, the Chief of whom being asked why he went a great distance to trade with the Esquimaux, instead of trading with the posts on Mackenzies river, said the reason was that the white men there had given the Indians very bad water, which killed many, and made others foolish, and that they would not have any such water! Think of that, ye hardy men of the 40th latitude, who think "bad water" essential to keep off the cold! This teetotal bear-skin chief, with brass buttons for earrings, sitting on an iceberg in the polar sea should be forthwith installed Great Grandfather of the sons of Temperance for both hemispheres.

In the United States and the Territories there are 234 colleges, with 1651 teachers and 27,159 pupils. Annual income, from endowment, $452,314; taxation $15,485; public funds, $184,549; other sources, $1,264,280—total $1,916,528. Of public schools, there are 80,991; of teachers, 92,000; of pupils, 3,354,173. Income, from endowment, $182,594; taxation, $4,686,414; public funds, $2,574,669; other sources, $2,147,853—aggregate, $9,591,530.

Slavery of the Press.—The person who penned the following deserves a pension. They are our sentiments. None know the drudgery attendant upon the publication of a daily paper except those who have had experience. The writer says:

"I know of no state of slavery upon earth like that attendant upon newspaper life, whether it be as directors or subordinates. Your task is never ended, your responsibility never secured, the last day's work is forgotten at the close of the day on which it appears, and the dragon of to-morrow waits openmouthed to devour your thoughts, and snap up one morsel more of your vexed existence. Be as successful as it is in the nature of things to be—be indifferent to praise, and lion-hearted to blame—still will the human frame wear out before its time, and your body, if not your mind, exhibit some symptoms of dry rot."

An Irishman, who acted as porter on one of the State street banks in Boston, lost his bunch of keys one day. In a great state of alarm he ran up and down the street crying: "Lost, lost, a bunch of kaeys! I'll not be after tellin' you what kaeys they were, for they were the kaeys of the bank!"

Sale of North Carolina Gold mines.—We learn from the Charlottesville (N. C.) Democrat that the Washington, the Lawson, and the Howie gold mines, in Union county, in this State, have lately been purchased by an association of New York capitalists, who will soon have two engines of 100-horse power each at work. The new company will adopt the title of the "Union Gold Mining Company." The Lawson mine, since its first discovery, it is said, has produced about $100,000, and the Howie mine has returned the comfortable sum of $150,000. The Gold Hill mine, in the same State, has yielded for the last two weeks, according to the Democrat, the sum of $12,000.

Rather Tough.—Sam Jones lived up in Oxford county. Now Sam was an enormous eater, and it happened that he was one day hauling a load of "shooks" to the nearest village, when his team was stuck in a sand hill. Well, did Sam fret and scold his oxen, or unload his team? Not he. He very coolly took down his dinner from the load, sat down and ate it, when his oxen started off with the remainder of the load without further trouble!

A Candid Witness.—In the examination of a case on Monday, before the Court of Magistrates, for a assault and battery, the counsel, in cross-examining one of he witnesses, asked him what they had at the first place they stopped? He answered, "four glasses of ale," tWhat next?" "Two glasses of wine." "What next?" 'One glass of brandy." "What next?" "A fight, of 'ourse,"—*Providence Journal.*

White Owl.—A few evenings since, (says the New Haven Register,) as Mr H. P. Smith. of Northford, was siting in his house, he heard a great commotion among the fowls in his barn yard; and picking up a billet of wood, went out to discover the cause. He found that a monstrous white owl had succeeded in carrying a large Chittagong rooster over a fence, when, finding he had "caught a Tartar," had commenced a battle with chanticlear. Mr. Smith soon settled the combat with a few vigorous blows with his cudgel. The owl was one of the finest specimens of the kind ever seen, and measured five feet four inches from the tip of its wings.

[From the London Quarterly Review.]

The British Possessions in India.

Our territory is equal to all continental Europe, Russia excepted. Peshawur is as far North of Tanjore as Stockholm is of Naples; Chittagong as far East of Karrachee as Athens is of Paris. Germany, Italy, France, Spain, Holland, Belgium, Denmark and Sweden, unitedly, do not equal either our territory or our population. The report of the grand trigonometrical survey, which has lately been printed for Parliament, gives the total—area in square miles, 1,368,113; population, 151,144,902. And a corrected copy with which we have been favored, adds seven millions and a half to this population, most of which is in our own territories, but part in the native States, making the total 158,774,065. But the fact is, that even from our territories, many of the returns are no better than guesses, and from the native States few are to be relied upon. It has, however, generally proved that accurate returns give a higher population than previous estimates, and after considerable attention to the subject for years, we should not be surprised to find the official statement gradually coming up from its present advanced figure, to nearly two hundred millions.

This splendid empire is distributed into four governments or presidencies—Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Agra. The first is the seat of the Governor General and the supreme council; the next two have each a Governor and council; and Agra is administered by a Lieutenant Governor, without a council. The army is—Queen's troops, 29,480; Company's European troops, 19,928; Company's native troops, 240.121.—Total, 289,529. Native contingents, commanded by British officers, and available under treaties, 35 000; total at the disposal of the Governor General, 321,529. This is a great army, yet its proportion to the extent of the empire presents a forcible comment on the nature of the British rule. Compare it with the proportion which the armies of the Continent bear to the population of the respective countries, and you might imagine that they were holding conquered nations, and we governing our hereditary soil. Forty-nine thousand out of the whole are Englishmen!—a less number than is generally found necessary in garrison the one city of Paris. Even the native rajahs, with a population of 55,000,000, have 400,000 soldiers; while we, with double the population, have 11,000 less, though they are guarranted against external war, and we have to take all risks. Then our 240,000 native troops are a strength or a weakness, just as our authority is popular or the reverse. Were their attachment lost, how formidable would they be, taught in our mode of war, and five times as numerous as the English soldiers. Were they and the troops of the rajahs united against us, it would be 50,000 against 640,000. You may travel through India for days together without coming on a military station. You may pass through kingdoms, with three millions or more inhabitants, containing only one post of European troops. You may find great cities without a soldier; the remains of vast fortifications, near which not a uniform is visible. Facts such as these, when contrasted with the constant display of military force in the countries of even civilized Europe, forcibly prove that the power of the English has foundations in the homes of the people, as well as in the cantonments of the soldiery. In the native regiments the officers are, as to numbers, about half native, half English; but no native officer can rise higher than to a sort of captaincy or majority, and even then is under the youngest European ensign—a position much worse than that enjoyed by Hindoos in the armies of the Musselman. Bengal, Madras, and Bombay have three distinct armies, and three commanders-in-chief

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Laconic Ceremony.—Aberdeen is the Gretna Green of Ohio. On some occasions it becomes necessary for the magistrate to perform the interesting ceremony of marriage with all possible dispatch, and this is the way he does it:

Justice—John, do you take Nancy to be your wife?

John—Yes.

Justice—Nancy, do you take John to be your husband?

Nancy—Yes.

Justice—Then I pronounce you man and wife, and may the Lord have mercy on your souls.—Amen.

Holloway's Pills, never-failing remedy for General Debility of the System, Lowness of Spirits, or Sick Headaches.

Sufferers from these complaints, or their concomitants, nervous, jaundice, dropsy, and disordered liver (all of which have their origin from the same cause, namely, a derangement of the main springs of life,) should take Holloway's Pills, their properties being such as will search the whole system, act powerfully on the seat of the disease, and thereby remove the disorder and insensibly, give strenth to the frame, enliven the spirits, purify the blood, and finally restore the patient to the enjoyment of perfect health. There are no Pills equal to these for the cure of indigestion.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar, London,) and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Boxes at 37½c., 87c., $1 80. each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses of the Union; by Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands, New York; S. B. & J. A. Evans, Wilmington, N. C.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the largest sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ **Will you Read the Truth!**—A medicine must have merit, and great merit, to stand the test of public opinion.—No art of man can galvanise a worthless article so as to keep it up as a good medicine, if it be not really so.

A good medicine will live, become popular, and extend its sales year after year, in spite of opposition. The people readily find out its virtues, and the fame of them passes from meuth to mouth with more rapidity than newspapers can spread it. A Living Witness, testifying to the cure a medicine has made for him, is of far more service than any newspaper advertising.

In proof of what we say above, we refer you to Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, and its effects. Its praise is in the mouths of multitudes. The best men in our country give their testimony to its wonderful cures. Among them we name Hon. H. Clay, Hon. Richard M. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, with hundreds of others. Captain Thomas Canot—brother to the celebrated physician os the Emperor of France—was cured by it of a disease of seven years' standing, after the skill of all the Doctors of Europe and America had failed to cure.

In fact, the rich and the poor, young and old, in every place, in the city and country, find that the same success attends its use.

Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels are cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture. As a cure and preventive, it has been wonderfully successful. It will be found, on inquiry, that those who use it have an exemption from those diseases so incident to the Summer.

Delicate females and children will find this a great blessing. It has restored thousands to health.

HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.—Call and get pamphlets gratis, with history of discovery of this wonderful Blood Purifier, and see certificates of our own citizens, of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Liver Complaint, General Weakness, Nervousness, &c., &c.

See advertisement on fourth page.

To Printers, Publishers and Editors.

WE have for sale two EXCELLENT HAND PRINTING PRESSES. One of them is a Washington Press, with SELF INKER, of the latest and most approved style—upon which the "Weekly Journal" is now printed. This is an excellent Press, and in complete order, Inker and all, including Roller-mould and Stocks.

The other is a SMITH HAND PRESS—does very good work—will print a Form (face of type) 20½ by 29½ inches.—There is also a Vibrating Inking Machine belonging to it that a boy 10 years old can easily work.

The latter Press can be delivered at any time, and will be sold cheap.

The large Press can be delivered about the first of December next, and may be had for considerably less than a Press of its size can be brought here from the Foundry, and we pledge our reputation that none better can be had.

Our only object in disposing of the above Presses, to make room for different machinery in our Office, which we find it necessary to substitute for them.

Oct. 10th, 1853.] FULTON & PRICE.

WINTER AND SPRING SHAWLS, of the very best Scotch Manufacture, received direct and for sale at Mr MacRae's China Store—CHEAP.

Nov. 22.—68-3t—12-3t] ALEX. SPRUNT.

WANTED.

A TEACHER qualified to take charge of a preparatory School—to be employed in the country. Engagement immediate, and for one year. Apply at

Nov. 29, 1853 73-1t—13-1t THIS OFFICE.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE large and extensive perishable property of the late James J. McKay, will be offered at public sale, on Tuesday, the 3d day of January, 1854. The property consists of Household and Kitchen Furniture; a large stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Hogs, and Sheep; about 10,000 bushels of Corn, Fodder, Farming Utensils; Turpentine and Lumber, and various other articles.

The sale will commence at the late residence of the deceased, and continue from day to day, and from plantation to plantation, until the whole is disposed of.

Terms:—Six months credit will be given, bond and approved security required before the delivery of the property

JAMES R. KEMPT, Special Administrator.

Bladen county, Dec. 2d, '53 13-1w—dlwjlw

A TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—A suitable person as Teacher, in School District No. 4, New Hanover county. Apply to

REUBEN EVERETT,
J. W. HOWARD,
O. F. ALEXANDER, } Committee.

December 24, 1853 13-tf

Marriages.

In Sampson county, on the 24th inst., Mr. Stratton Powell, to Miss Emmaretta Bass, all of Sampson county.

In Wayne county, on Tuesday, 22d inst., by Thos. Smith, Esq., Wm. D. Hardley, Esq., to Miss Patience Woodard.

At the same place and time, by the same, Josiah Garrison, Esq., to Miss Fatsey Ham.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

23—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

29—Steamer Rowan, Barbee, from Fayetteville, to E J Lutterloh.

30—U. S. M. Steamer Wilmington, Burns, from Charleston.

30—Steamer Douglass, Banks, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Steamer Evergreen, Watson, from Fayetteville, to Wm. H. Meilary.

30—Brig J. E. Gowan, Jordan, from New York, in ballast, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Schr. Mary Isabella, Summers, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. Mary E. Pierce, Smith, from Boston, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

Steamer Alice, Rothwell, from Fayetteville to J. R. Blossom.

1—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, for Charleston.

CLEARED

28—Steamer Alice, Rothwell, for Fayetteville, by J. R. Blossom.

Steamer Henrietta, Allen, for White Hall, by Wessel & Eilers.

29—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

29—Brig Lincoln Webb, Perkins, for Bath, Me., by Peirce & Dudley; with 158,000 feet lumber.

Schr. Convert, Brown, for Kennebunk, Me., by Jas. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 85,000 feet lumber, 50 bbls. rosin, 50 do. pitch.

Schr. Laura, Harker, for Shallotte, by DeRosset & Brown.

29—Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, for Little River, by DeRosset & Brown.

Schr A. J DeRosset, Brewster, for New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with naval stores, &c.

30—U. S. M. Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston.

1—Steamer Douglass, Banks, for Fayetteville, by J. Banks.

1—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

M'CALEB & GILBERT,

HAVING taken the Store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they are now receiving and opening a general assortment of domestic and other GOODS, adapted to the RETAIL BUSINESS of the town and country. Their stock will comprise almost every article usually kept in a Retail Grocery and Provision Store, with many other goods too numerous to mention here. The following will comprise a part of their stock:

Domestic Dry Goods,	Stone and Earthen Ware,
Boots and Shoes,	Willow and Wood Ware,
Hardware and Cutlery,	Groceries of every kind,
Nails and Axes,	Provisions of every kind,
Glass and Hollow Ware,	Green and Dried Fruit,

A variety of Nuts, Candies, Confectionaries, &c.

A full supply of the best brands of FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT, will be constantly kept on hand; also fresh MEAL and HOMMONY, may be had at all times.

We hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

Persons residing in the Country will please favor us with their orders, and we promise to put up the goods at the lowest rates and at the shortest notice. Any article sold by us may be returned should it not suit.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 2d, 1853 13-tf

HUTCHESON'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT.

For Piles, Ulcers, Fresh Cuts, White Swellings, Sore Breasts of Females, Sore Throat, and all kinds of Cutaneous Diseases.

IN PILES—that common and annoying disease—it never fails to effect a cure, no matter in what form or of how long standing, if faithfully administered. The proprietors have in their possession a large number of Certificates, from some of the most respectable citizens in the State of Virginia, who have been relieved by its use, a number of which accompany each Box. We give the following:

Botetourt County, Va., Nov. 8th, 1851.

Mr. Hutcheson—

Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in saying that the box of your Pile Ointment I obtained from you, has entirely cured me; it gave me relief in fifteen minutes after making the first application.

I had been afflicted with Piles for eight or ten years, and had tried a number of remedies, without any benefit. I think your remedy superior to any I have ever tried.

Yours, respectfully,
CHRISTIAN BAKER.

Botetourt County, Oct. 9th, 1853.

Mr Hutcheson—

Dear Sir:—I feel it to be my duty to say a word upon the merits of your Celebrated Ointment. I am cofistrained, from experience, to pronounce it the best Healing and Pain Killing Agent I have ever seen employed. A few months since, my little son got one of his legs broken, after which he was carried a considerable distance, which caused extreme soreness of the broken limb; I applied your Ointment, and in less than three hours all soreness had disappeared. A short time since, a member of my family was taken with malignant sore throat, and I unhesitatingly say that, within one hour after the first application, he was almost entirely relieved. I write for the benefit of the suffering.

Yours, &c.,
J. G. SPERRY.

Prepared by W. HUTCHESON & CO., Amsterdam, Botetourt county, Va. Price—50 cents and $1 each per bottle.

☞ For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. Lippitt, Druggist.

December 2d, 1853 13-6m

FRESH AND PRIME.—*Just in time.* 20 Bags Rio Coffee; 15 kegs fresh Goshen Butter; 25 boxes Cheese; 15 bbls. of Extra Florence Mills Flour; 10 boxes English Cheese; 10 bbls. of Mercer I. Potatoes; 40 do. Apples, Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having, at November Term, 1853, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Sampson, taken out letters of administration upon the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits of Dr. Bias Boykin, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in Bar of their recovery.

THOMAS W. BOYKIN, Administrator.

Dec. 2d, 1853 13-3t*

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 11th inst., his negro woman ANNE. She is a bright mulatto, and may try to pass as a free woman and make her escape to a free State. She took off with her several fine dresses.

I will pay a further reward of $10 for proof sufficient to convict any person of harboring her or aiding her to escape.

ALEX'R McMILLAN.

Dondarroch, Robeson Co., N. C., Nov. 22.—13-tf.

FRESH SUPPLIES.—Freeman & Houston are now receiving in store large additions to their stock of Groceries and Provisions. Say—Cheese, Butter, Crackers, Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Beef, Pork, Molasses, Salt, Whiskey, Fish, Bacon, Lard, Soap, Candles, Oils, Paints, Glass, Nails, and a variety of other articles in their line of business, and which are offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers, on reasonable terms. Nov. 28

A N OWNER IS WANTED for 1 Buggy, without mark, received from New York, per Schr. T. A. Ward.

Nov. 28 FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

A NEW BOOK, by the author of "Stanfield Hall," "Amy Lawrence," "Minnie Grey," "Gus Howard," "Harry Ashton," "Ellen De Vere," &c—entitled "ROMANTIC INCIDENTS IN THE LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND." Just received and for sale at

Nov. 29 S. W. WHITAKER'S.

J. M. ROBINSON.

Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,

IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superior quality; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec 2, 1853 13

$5 REWARD.

THE subscriber will give the above reward of Five Dollars, for information leading to the recovery of his HOUND DOG, which strayed off while at Kenansville, September Superior Court. Said dog is black, with white belly and legs and white round his neck, and blaze face, one of his ears is of a greyish color.

D. T. BONEY.

Island Creek Duplin Co., N. C, Dec. 2-3t*

NOTICE.

ON Saturday, 31st inst., will be sold, at the Court House in Kenansville, Duplin county, FIFTEEN LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children—belonging to the Estate of the late Col. John E. Hussey. Six months credit will be given, purchasers giving bond with approved security.

J. B. HUSSEY, Commissioner.

Kenansville, Dec. 2d, 1853 13-ts

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT on the second Friday of December next, the Board of Directors of the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company will proceed to the election of Officers and Agents of the Company for the ensuing year. Applications may be made to JAMES S. GREEN, Treasurer.

Nov. 29th, 1853 73-tf

☞ Town papers will please copy

SCHOOL BOOKS. Received this morning, Nov. 29th: Kuhner's Greek Grammar; Anthon's Tacitus; Tyler's Tacitus; Leverett's Juvenal; Weld's English Grammar; Blair's Lectures; Porter's Rhetorical Reader; Smith's English Grammar; Peterson's Familiar Science; Webster's School Dictionary; Walker's do.; Emmerson's 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Arithmetics; Smith's 1st and 2nd do.; Cutter's 1st Book on Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Smith's do.; Smith's Illustrated Astronomy; Smith's Abridged do.; My Little Geography, by Mrs. Pothill. A full supply of all Books used in the Schools of this section constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest rates, by

nov 29] prices at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

Bacon, ℔ lb.	25	@	00	Naval Stores, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Beef Cattle,				Turpentine,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00	Virgin dip.	0 00	@	3 50
Bricks, ℔ M.	7 25	@	12 00	Yellow dip.	0 00	@	2 50
Candles, ℔ lb.				Hard.	2 15	@	2 20
Tallow	14	@	16	Tar	0 00	@	2 35
Adamantine	28	@	40	Pitch	0 00	@	0 00
Sperm	50	@	62½	Rosin, No. 1	1 50	@	2 75
Coffee, ℔ lb.				do. No. 2	0 00	@	1 13
Java	14	@	00	do. No. 3	0 00	@	0 00
Laguayra	12	@	13	Sp'ts Turp.			
Cuba	00	@	00	℔ gallon	00	@	63
Rio	11	@	13	Varnish, ℔ gal.	30	@	22
St. Domingo	11	@	12	Oils, ℔ gallon.			
Cotton, ℔ lb.	9	@	10	Sperm	1 15	@	1 65
Corn Meal,				Linseed, raw	75	@	80
℔ bush.	82½	@	85	do. boiled	00	@	90
Domestics,				Whale	0 00	@	0 00
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8	Rosin	20	@	75
Yarn, ℔ lb.	16	@	17	Potatoes,			
Eggs, ℔ doz.	25	@	28	Sweet, ℔ bush.	50	@	75
Empty Barrels, each,				Irish, do.	00	@	0 00
Spts. Turp.	2 40	@	2 60	do. ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Feathers, ℔ lb.	00	@	55	Provisions, ℔ lb.			
Fish, ℔ bbl.,				N. C. Bacon,			
Mullets	6 00	@	6 25	Hams	12	@	13
Mackerel, No. 1	00	@	00	Middlings	9	@	9½
do. No. 2	00	@	0 00	Shoulders	9	@	00
do. No. 3	00	@	0 00	Hog round	9½	@	10
Shad, Ocean,	00	@	00 00	Western Bacon,			
Herrings, East.	00	@	00	Middlings	0	@	00
do. N.C. roe,		@	00 00	Shoulders	0	@	00
do. Smoked,				N. C. Lard	12	@	13
℔ box	40	@	50	West'n do	12	@	13
Dry Cod,				Butter	22	@	27
℔ cwt.	3 75	@	4 00	Cheese	11	@	12
Flour, ℔ bbl.,				Pork, Mess, ℔			
Canal	7 00	@	9 00	bbl.	17 00	@	18 00
Baltimore	0 00	@	0 00	do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Fayetteville	6 62½	@	6 75	Beef, Mess.	13 50	@	14 00
Grain, ℔ bush.				do. Fulton			
Corn	75	@	85	Market	00 00	@	20 00
Oats	00	@	60	Poultry.			
White Beans		@	00	Chickens, live	15	@	20
Pease, Cow	75	@	80	do. dead	00	@	00
Rice, rough	1 08	@	1 10	Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do., clean,				do. dead,	00	@	00
℔ lb.	4	@	4½	Salt,			
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.				Alum ℔ bush.	00	@	60
Eastern	0 00	@	1 17½	Liverpool ℔ sack,			
Northern	0 00	@	1 00	ground	1 50	@	1 60
Iron, ℔ lb.				do. fine	00	@	0 00
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00	Sugars, ℔ lb.			
American, ref.	5½	@	00	Porto Rico	7	@	8
do. sheer	0	@	00	New Orleans	5½	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00	Muscovado	5½	@	7
Lime, ℔ bbl.	1 25	@	1 37½	Loaf & crush.	10½	@	11
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)				Clarified and			
Whiskey	33	@	35	Granulated	6½	@	9
N. E. Rum	38	@	40

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 28, 1853.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe co., N. C
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
JAMES H. MEREDITH, Gravelly Hill, Bladen co.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Fogyism.

Most assuredly the old year, known as 1853, is drawing towards its close, and begins to exhibit many symptoms of decay. In fact, it is about time that he did. for all his mornings are devoted to fogyism, so that one can't see across the street without spectacles—nor with them either; a most merciful provision it would be about Christmas times, for then, if a gentleman should happen to get boozy, swiped, knock keed, or otherwise dum-fuzzled upon egg-nog—why, he could travel along home, and nobody the wiser; he would be *disguised* to some purpose. Unquestionably, the extreme density of the London fogs is the cause of Cockney self-conceit. Half the time Mr. Cockney is "monarch of all he surveys," since he can't see beyond his nose; and when, by accident, he does come into a transparent atmosphere and find that other people than himself have a visible existence, he at once sets them down as outside barbarians—he, that is to say the Cockney Englishman, doth. By the way, the Yorkshire men tell a story about the origin of this word Cockney. applied to those born "within the sound of Bow Bells," in this wise: A certain Lord Mayor of London took his son out upon an excursion into the country, and, in passing a field wherein was a horse, the horse lifted up his voice after the manner of horses. "Father," said the youth, "what doth the horse?" "My son," said the Mayor, "the horse neighs."—Presently they passed a barnyard, wherein were many poultry, (it was before the days of Shanghais,) and the cock lifted up his voice after the manner of such feathered bipeds, and the young man spoke unto his "pa" and said: "Pa-a, doth the *Cock neigh* too?" whereupon and whereafter all London-raised youth were called Cock neighs, which, "for the sake of euphony," as Lindlay Murray hath it, has been softened down into Cock-ney. That Lord Mayor was cousin to that other valiant knight who went hunting. and who, when told that the hare was coming, drew his sword and exclaimed: "Let him come, in the name of the Lord I fear him not!"

☞ Thanksgiving day was observed very generally here, by the suspension of business, and by public worship, we believe, in most, if not all of the Churches. Of course, all who could afford it took the Russian side of the Eastern Question and made war upon Turkey. Some, no doubt, caused the inner man to rejoice by cheering it up with copious potations of something stronger than water. For our own part, we visited the margin of the Ocean, and, although, unlike Byron, we could not lay our hand upon its "mane" nor yet its tail, yet did we rejoice in the long and glorious line of breakers rolling in forever, with that constant monotonous roar, which has not once ceased since the last wave of the great deluge shrank within its appointed limits, leaving the dry-land to be inhabited by, a degenerate race of mere ephemera, compared with those glorious anti-deluvians, whose experience of eight or nine hundred years would put to blush the boasted wisdom of our mere children of eighty or ninety. The blooming maiden of two or three hundred, or the noble youth of a century or so older would conduct their courtship in a proper and becoming manner. and it would not be necessary for their mothers to know if they were out. Oh, Mathuselah! what a politician you would make, if indeed, a grave old gentleman like you would care to bother yourself with the childish cares of our infantile race.

VIVE LA HUMBUG.—The Chicago Tribune states that the pathetic tale about a little Norwegian boy, named Iverson, being drowned near that place by some of his companions, because he would not steal, is simply a hoax, and akin to the "pious frauds" chronicled among the superstitious of old. A boy of this name was drowned, and the verdict of the Jury of Inquest was "Accidental Drowning." The sum of $1.200 had been collected to build a monument to the supposed martyr; and at least fourteen pieces of poetry have been written upon the subject by as many Reverend Divines, to say nothing of the innumerable stanzas by sympathetic young ladies. Humbug of humbugs—all is humbug.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday night last a collision took place upon the Fall River Railroad, between the night train for New York and a special train betwixt two points on the Road. Some five persons—passengers—were very severely injured, two of them supposed to be fatally scalded.

☞ We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Whitaker, Market st., for the December number of Putnam's Magazine—25 cents. Also, Blackwood, for November, containing a good many entertaining articles—25 cents. Also, Barnum's Illustrated News, for last week, together with a presentation plate to the subscribers of that paper, being a bird's eye view of the City of New York and environs.

☞ Mr. W. Dunn, Jr., has bought the interest of the late Anthony Separk, in the Goldsboro' Telegraph, and become associated with Mr. J. B. Whitaker, in the publication of that paper.

Later from Rio and Buenos Ayres.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23d.—By the arrival of the clippers Seaman's Bride and Union, of Baltimore, we have Rio dates of Oct. 17th, and Buenos Ayres of Oct 3d. Robt. C. Schenck, late U. S. Minister to Brazil, came passenger in the Union. He proceeds to Washington in a few days to report relative to a treaty concluded, securing perpetually the free navigation of the La Plate river and its tributaries.—Mr. Schenck took leave of the Emperor, and Mr. Trousdale, the new Minister, was presented on the 8th of October.

The Emperor of Brazil, in reply to the address of Mr. Trousdale, said:

"I greatly thank my good friend, the President of the United States, for this new proof of his friendship; and I hope, sir, your mission may contribute as much as that of your predecessor to strengthen the good understanding which happily exists between our two countries."

Senor Seal, the Brazilian Charge to Paraguay, had arrived at Rio, Oct. 15th, having been ordered off by the President of Paraguay on account of alleged insulting remarks.

Intelligence from the Argentine Confederation states that the Constituent Congress of the other thirteen States, exclusive of Buenos Ayres, (which still stands alone,) was still in session. They had refused to accept the resignation of Urquiza as Provisional Director. The Presidential election was appointed for Nov. 20th, when Urquiza would undoubtedly be chosen President, and probably Canille or Buvaria, Vice President. The Congress had unanimously approved the treaties with the United States made by Mr. Guiza.

The Seat of Government had been established at Parana.

Montevideo was quiet. The deposed President, Giro, was still in the harbor, on board a French man of War.

At Rio the fever had entirely disappeared. Coffee was still high; washed 6‖400; superior 5‖100 a 5‖200. First good 4‖900 a 5‖. First regular 4‖760 a 4‖800. Second good 4‖500 a 4‖800; second ordinary 4‖200 a 4‖400.

Arrival of the Steamer Canada—One Week Later from Europe.

HALIFAX, Nov. 24.—The royal mail steamer Canada, arrived this morning, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 12th inst., being one week later than previous advices. She brings one hundred passengers.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The Emperor of Russia has issued an arrogant manifesto, in which the leading points in the controversy with Turkey are recapitulated. He commences by saying that Turkey having enrolled in the ranks of her army the revolutionists of all countries, has commenced hostilities on the Danube. Russia, provoked to a combat has no other means left than a recourse to arms to compel the Porte to respect treaty obligations, and to obtain reparation for offences against the orthodox faith in the East. The note is dated Barskall, November 3d.

The French Consul at Bucharest sends the following telegraphic despatch, dated Nov. 6th:

"The second and third divisions of the Turks crossed the Danube from Tortukai, eighteen thousand strong. The fourth division of the Russians attacked them with 9000 men, and after a brisk cannonade a close combat with bayonets ensued. The battle lasted three hours, when the Turks maintained their position, and the Russians retired. Of the Russians several officers, and 136 privates were killed, and six superior officers, 18 subalterns, and 479 privates were wounded. The Turkish loss is not stated."

Another account, via Vienna, states that 14 Russian superior officers were killed. The Turks left masters of the field, the Russians retreating towards Bucharest.

Before the Turks crossed the Danube, a body of Cossacks came to the river's bank, and made insulting signs to the Egyptians, who rushed to their boats, rowed across the stream in face of the Cossacks, fire and punished them severely. They chased them some distance inland, and then returned to their camps in triumph.

It was rumored that a Russian steamer at Horsova had been destroyed by the Turks.

Advices had been received at Constantinople that Selim Pasha, the commander of the Turkish Army in Asia, had crossed the Russian frontier. A battle ensued, in which 5000 were engaged on each side, and after a desperate conflict, on the approach of night, both armies fell back. On the following day the battle was renewed, when the Russians were defeated, with considerable loss.

On the 20th of October, Marco Bey, chief officer of Selim Pacha's staff, with a small force, was suddenly attacked by a body of Russian cavalry. The Bey fell back, fighting, in the direction of the main body of the Turkish army. The battle speedily became general. Fifteen thousand Russians were engaged. The contest was a desperate one, but the Russians were finally defeated, and fled, pursued by the Turks, who planted their standards at the Russian head quarters, at Orelle.

The Russian force, defeated and beaten back to Bucharest, was the main body under General Damenburg, and was from 30,000 to 40,000 strong.

The position of affairs may be thus summed up:—The Turks have beaten the Russians in Asia—the Turkish left wing in Europe has beaten the Russian right wing, comprising their principal force—the Turkish centre has whipped 9,000 Russians at Tortukai, and is now pressing upon Bucharest.

The efforts of diplomatists to end the difficulties were now considered hopeless until after a decisive battle.

The typhus fever was ranging in the Russian ranks and had reduced their fighting men to 85,000, and it would be six weeks before they could receive any reinforcements.

The Porte had decided that foreign refugees could not be employed in the Turkish army in Europe, but might serve against the Rnssians in Asia.

Constantinople was quiet. It was expressly contradicted at Constantinople that Persia was hostile to Turkey.

Austria was concentrating a force on the Servian frontier. The Servian government had ordered the population to arms, and had informed the Porte that neither Austria nor Prussia would be permitted to occupy Servia.

The Porte has informed Austria that Turkey would expect her to prohibit the Russians from supplying the Montenegrins with arms through the port of Gattari.

Austria offers to remain entirely neutral if the Porte will refrain from employing Austrian refugees in her army.

A fresh levy of troops was being made in Egypt.

INDIA.—The overland mail from India brings the important report that the Emperor of Russia had formed an alliance with Dost Mahommed to proclaim war against the British in India if Great Britain persists in supporting Turkey.

A large Russian force was to invande Bakhardi, and a Persian army was collecting in the valley of Sooltania to cooperate with Russia against Turkey.

ENGLAND.—The British fleet at Spithead has been ordered to get ready for sea by the 11th. Its destination was unknown.

The Lord Mayor's banquet took place as usual on the 9th, and was attended by all the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers, including Mr. Buchanan. Mr. B's speech was merely complimentary to a successful issue.

The Earl of Aberdeen referred to his known policy of peace, but said that while he still followed a peace policy, it was not impossible to engage in war, to prevent greater evils.

The other Ministers made no political allusions.

A full Cabinet Council was held on the receipt of the Indian news. Their deliberations did not transpire.

The weather in England was very favorable for wheat sowing.

THE LATE EXPLOSION.—From a gentleman who reached our city last evening, direct from the scene of the late disaster on the Robert Martin, near Port's Ferry, Pee Dee, we learn the following particulars:

The bodies of four persons killed have been found and buried near the landing at which the explosion took place.

Five persons were still missing when our informant left, viz: the Pilot, 2d Engineer, Cook, Fireman, and one deck hand.

Mr. Peter Ulmo, chief engineer, was slightly wounded by a fragment of the wreck, and his escape was almost miraculous, as he was standing at the door of his room directly above the boiler, when the accident occurred. He was winding up his watch at the instant.

Capt. White was standing on the landing and very near the boat, in company with a lady, when the alarming sound was heard. He fortunately had presence of mind to hurry off his companion, and seek partial refuge himself under a tree near at hand, in time to escape some of the fragments which were thrown up to a great height and fell all around him.

The *Robert Martin* is shattered completely, and is left a mere wreck. Her freight, of which she had a considerable amount for all the landings above Port's Ferry, was strewn in all directions, and some boxes and packages have been found floating down the river.—*Charleston Courier, 24th inst.*

Pupils attending School in the United States during the year 1850.

	Whites.	*F. Col.*	*Native.*	*For.*	*Agg.*
Maine,	185,941	218	183,051	3,171	186,222
New Hampshire,	88,148	73	86,998	1,223	88,221
Vermont,	92,152	90	83,746	3,496	92,242
Massachusetts,	220,781	1,439	211,293	10,927	222,220
Rhode Island,	23,339	551	27,712	1,198	28,910
Connecticut,	82,433	1,364	80,221	2,476	83,697
New York,	687,574	5,447	644,057	49,234	693,321
New Jersey,	89,275	2,326	88,892	2,709	91,601
Pennsylvania	498,111	6,499	488,823	15,787	504,610
Delaware,	14,216	187	14,077	326	14,403
Maryland,	60,447	1,616	60,386	1,677	62,063
District Columbia,	6,103	467	6,435	85	6,570
Virginia,	109,711	64	109,564	211	109,775
North Carolina,	100,591	217	100,258	550	100,808
South Carolina,	41,293	84	40,073	300	40,373
Georgia,	77,015	00	76,915	101	77,016
Florida,	4,746	66	4,704	108	4,812
Alabama,	62,778	68	62,738	108	62,846
Mississippi,	48,803	00	48,751	52	48,803
Louisiana,	32,818	1,217	30,795	3,262	34,057
Texas,	19.579	20	18,788	601	19,389
Arkansas,	23,350	11	23,343	18	23,361
Tennessee,	146,430	70	146,033	167	146,200
Kentucky,	130,917	288	129,955	1,250	131,205
Missouri,	95,245	40	92,031	3,254	95,285
Illinois,	181,969	323	173,403	8,889	182,292
Indiana,	220,034	927	218,227	2,734	220,961
Ohio,	513,278	2,531	498,527	16,282	514,809
Michigan,	105,754	207	100,851	5,110	105,961
Wisconsin,	56,354	67	45,508	10,913	56,421
Iowa,	35,456	17	34,383	1,090	35,473
California,	992	1	976	17	993
Minnesota Territory	207	2	202	7	209
N. Mex. Territory,	496	0	464	2	466
Oregon Territory,	1,875	2	1,852	25	1,877
Utah Territory,	2,035	0	1,969	66	2,035
Total,	4,063,017	26,461	3,942,081	147,423	4,089,507
No. of Males,	2,146,433	13,804			
" Females,	1,916,614	12,597			

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Hon. Harvey M. Watterson, of Tennessee, has returned to his former post as assistant editor of the Union.

New Senator from Georgia.

It will be seen from the following, that the Democratic caucus of the Georgia Legislature, have, by an overwhelming majority, nominated Ex-Governor Charles J. McDonald as the Democratic candidate for the U. S. Senate, to succeed Mr. Dawson. We entertain no doubt that he was elected on Friday last. We rejoice to see the Democracy of Georgia animated by such harmany and devotion to the great principles and policy of the Democratic party—the only party that can save the Union and the rights of the States, and which will long survive the shallow efforts to mingle heterogeneous elements, and to organize a new party. The election of Gov. McDonald, as the choice of the Democratic party, will be hailed with pleasure by Democrats every where. He is a man of fine talents, excellent common sense, sound judgment, warm heart and genial courtesy and kindness—and the only complaint ever made against him, was, that of too much devotion to the interests of his native South:

Editorial Correspondence of the Georgian.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 17, 1853.

On my arrival this morning, I found the topic of conversation, among all classes, the action of the Democratic caucus last night. The nomination of Gov. McDonald, by a two-thirds vote, will secure his election under circumstances leaving not the slightest ground for complaint on the part of the friends of either of his competitors. Gov. Cobb is understood to be openly in favor of a ratification, by the Legislature, of the action of the caucus—Judge Iverson I *know* to occupy the same position. The following are the votes given in caucus:

	McDonald.	Cobb.	Iverson.
1st Ballot,	60	31	26
2d "	66	29	23
3d "	73	35	14
4th "	74	30	15
5th "	78	28	47
6th "	81	24	15
7th "	88	15	10

On the last ballot two votes were cast for Judge Charlton and one vote for Judge Colquitt, neither of whom were understood to be candidates.

From the foregoing it will be seen that Governor McDonald received a majority on the 1st ballot, which of course would have nominated him but for the adoption of the two-thirds rule.

His election to-morrow is scarcely deemed matter of doubt. In his promotion to the United States Senate the administration of Gen. Pierce will have a steadfast supporter added to that body, and an honest and upright man will receive an honor of which no citizen of Georgia is more worthy. The course of the Georgian, as its readers well know, has been to advocate the claims of neither of the distinguished gentlemen whose names have been for some time associated with this high office by their friends. The only point which we desired to urge especially upon the attention of the Legislature was the selection of some person thoroughly devoted to the support of Pierce—in case an election was made. As regards this very important consideration, the Democracy of the State and of the Union will have abundant reason for satisfaction at the success of Gov. McDonald.

A movement has been made in each House to pass resolutions censuring the administration for the removal of Judge Bronson from the New York Collectorship. In the House the resolutions did not receive the courtesy of being ordered to be printed.—In the Senate they were treated a little more kindly, though there is no prospect of their passage through either branch of the Legislature.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Naval Reform.

Perhaps there is no question of public concern in respect to which there is such a unanimity of sentiment throughout the country as has been manifested in behalf of an increase of our naval strength.—The proposition to augment the effective strength of this arm of the public service, both by an increase of force and a better organization, has been agitated for some years past; but in consequence of the negligence of Congress, the scheme is still but a matter of speculation. Since the adjournment of the last Congress, the will of the country in respect to the reorganization of the navy has been so universally and energetically expressed, that we expect some positive action even of Congress, under the stimulus of popular discontent. We have reason to believe that the Secretary of the Navy fully appreciates the wants of the service—that he thoroughly understands the abuses of the present vicious system, and is ready to wield the axe of reform with a vigorous hand. He will recommend to Congress an increase of vessels and material force, and he will suggest an addition to the moral strength of the navy by a more philosophic and efficient organization. Mr. Dobbin is neither enthralled by the timid conservatism of fogyism, or impelled by the heedless and rash presumption of that audacious spirit which seeks an entire revolution of all existing systems. He respects the accumulated wisdom of the past as much as he detests the reckless innovation of mere schemers—He will extirpate abuse, but he will preserve what is wise and good. It is fortunate for the country that a man so disposed to judicious reform—so anxious for improvement, yet so tenacious of present good—it is fortunate for the country that one so cautious, so practfcal and so laborious, will superintend and direct the reorganization of the American Navy. A large standing army is incompatible with the theory of our government, and dangerous to civil liberty; but an effectual navy is essential to the protection of American rights, while it is capable only of harming the enemy. It is its navy which must give consequence to this country in the eyes of the world, and it is its navy which must guard its soil from the dishonor of hostile invasion. The time is come when the American navy must be more worthy the American nation, and more efficient in the defence of its rights and honor. We have confidence that Mr. Dobbin will suggest the best measures in furtherance of this end, and that if Congress will adequately second his efforts, the navy will be no longer the reproach, but will become the pride and glory, of the country.

German Lovers.

"The universal prudery," says Mr. Bruce in his Home Life in Germany. "which so hampers a man in America, and makes him ignore half the facts of life, for fear of treading on some unknown delicate sensibility, is never seen in European circles. It is boldly assumed, what every one knows to be a fact, that both sexes are equally aware of a great variety of things; and where the allusion is natural, no one troubles himself about it. There were in our company, this evening, two who were invited as betrothed, and I was very much struck with their manner towards one another. I think in an Anglo-Saxon company, the fact would have been dropped out of view as much as possible, and certainly the slightest expression of their feelings would have been dreaded by the parties. But here there was, the whole evening, an unconscious beautiful expression of affection and confidence, which really, I think, gladdened the whole company. You never thought of watching them for it, but you never thought of anything else with them. Love seemed to speak out as naturally from their tones, and glance, and manner, as friendly feeling does with us. Nothing else would have seemed in place. It was above criticism—above surprise, even—though if any other of the young men were bachelors like myself, they retired with sufficiently vivid appreciation of the woes of bachelordom. I have often observed this naturalness of expression among the Germans. It is more apparent in the families, of course. There are not in all my memories, pictures so warm and glowing, as of those families in North Germany; families where the look and language of affection were not blurred by that everlasting formalism, and coldness, and selfishness which hangs over our households; where love was without dissimulation, neither worn for duty, nor worn for effect; where mutual kindness, and self-sacrifice and affection had so long been, that very air and aspect seemed to welcome and sun the stranger."

The following anecdote is told by the Chicago Journal of Governor Reynolds, whom they call the "Old Ranger" in Illinois, when, for the first time in his life, he visited the seaboard as a representative to Congress from the back settlements:

"Upon reaching Baltimore, the governor rose early in the morning and paid a visit to the shipping at the docks, when the tide was full, and again at noon, when it was ebb—and not satisfied with the sudden change that had taken place, again in the evening, when the tide was in. Heretofore he had resolved to keep everything to himself, and go in pursuit of knowledge under difficulties, on his own hook; but now his astonishment broke over its bonds, and as he returned to the hotel, the Old Ranger remarked that this was the curiousest country he ever seed in his life—*two freshets in one day, and nary drop of rain.*"

THE OTTOMANS.—A late traveller in Turkey thus describes some of the peculiarities in the manners and customs of the Turks:

"They abhor the hat; but uncovering the head—which with us is an expression of respect—is considered by them disrespectful and indecent. No offence is given by keeping on a hat in mosque, but shoes must be left at the threshold. The slipper, and not the turban, is removed in token of respect. The Turks turn in their toes. They write from right to left.—They mount on the right side of the horse. They follow their guest into a room, and precede them on leaving it. The left hand is the place of honor. They do the honors of the table by serving themselves first. They are great smokers and coffee drinkers. They take the wall, and walk hastily in token of respect. They beckon by throwing back the hand instead of throwing it toward them. They cut the hair from the head. They remove it from the body, but leave it on the chin. They sleep in their clothes.

They look upon beheading as a more disgraceful punishment than strangling. They deem our short and close dresses indecent; our shaven chins a mark of effeminacy and servitude. They resent an inquiry after their wives as an insult. They commence their wooden houses at the top, and the upper apartments are frequently finished before the lower ones are closed in. They eschew pork as an abomination. They regard dancing as a theatrical performance, only to be looked at and not mingled in except by slaves.—Lastly, their mourning habit is white; their sacred color green; their Sabbath day is Friday; and interment follows immediately on death.

OPERATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Cobden recently delivered a speech at Manchester, England, in the course of which he held this language:

"Now, gentlemen, I must here again allude to America. When I came through Manchester the other day, I found many of the most influential manufacturing capitalists talking very gravely upon a report which had reached them from a gentleman who was selected by the government to go out to America to make a report upon the Great Exhibition in New York. That gentleman was one of the most eminent of the mechanicians and machine-makers of Manchester, employing a very large number of work-people, renowned for the quality of his productions, and known in the scientific world, and whose scientific attainments were appointed from the astronomer royal downwards. He has been over to New York to report upon the progress of mechanics and mechanical arts in the United States. Well, he has returned.

"No report from him to the government has, as yet, been published, and what he has to say specifically upon the subject will not be known until that report has been so made and pulished to the country.—But it has oozed out in Manchester amongst his neighbors, that he has found in America a degree of intelligence among the manufacturing operatives, and a state of things in the mechanical arts, which have convinced him that if we are to hold our own—if we are not to fall back in the rear of nations—we must educate our people so as to put them upon a level with the more educated artisans of the United States." [Applause.]

THE PLOUGH SUPERSEDED.—The English papers speak of a new machine, the "Rotary Digger," which threatens to supersede the plough as an instrument of culture. Even with six or eight horses it is said to be infinitely cheaper and more effective than the plough. The machine is the invention of Mr. Samuelson, of the Britania Works, Banbury, and is very simple in its construction, according to a wood-cut representation which we have seen. It consists of a simple frame, running on a couple of wheels, resembling an ordinary field-roller. The weight and traction combined, as the apparatus is traversed over the land, causes a series of digging forks, or prongs, to dip into the earth; and thus, with five or six horses, according to the state of the soil under operation, two men are enabled to work down to something like eight or ten inches over a width of three feet, thoroughly pulverizing the soil, to the extent of five or six inches a dig.

SHOEING HORSES.—The following are the regulations of the British army upon this subject. They were prepared by a mixed commission of officers and eminent and experienced professional men, and have recently been issued. "1. The shoe is to be bevelled off so as to leave a space and prevent pressure to the sole. 2. It is not to be grooved or fettered, but simply punched, and the nails counter-sunk. 3. Calking is to be applied to the hind shoe only, and is to be confined to the outside heel. The inside heel is to be thickened in proportion. 4. The weight of the shoe is to be from 12 to 15 ounces, according to the size of the horse. 5. Horses are to be shod with not less than six nails in the fore, and seven in the hind shoe; nor is the shoe to be attached with less than three nails on each side. 6. In preparing the foot for the shoe, as little as possible should be pared out; and the operation should be confined to the removal of the exfolating parts of the foot only. 7. Both the fore and hind shoes are to be made with a single clip at the toes." These rules may be of some value to blacksmiths, livery-men and horse owners.

ONE KIND OF "HELP."—A tradesman was waited upon in his shop by a superbly-attired female, whom he politely addressed and desired to know what commands she wished to honor him with. The lady after lifting her veil which hid a not unhandsome face, intimated, in a style corresponding with her dress, that hearing there was a vacancy in the gentleman's service, she desired to be engaged by him as housemaid. The gentleman stated that his "better half" was at their residence in the suburbs. The following dialoge ensued:

Servant-girl, (in a querulous and disaffected tone,) "Then you reside in the country—that would be so inconvenient."

Gentleman—"But then we could remove to town."

Servant girl—"And the washings I am given to understand, are done at home, which I don't much like."

Gentleman—"But then we could give them out."

Servant girl—"And are there any children?"

Gentleman—"Twelve."

Servant girl—(in great excitement, and half inclined to faint,) "Twelve children!"

Gentleman—"But then, to oblige you, we could drown a few of them."

The lady servant turned upon her heel, and swept away from the premises with the air of a Cleopatra.

LETTERS FOR THE INDIAN AND CHINA SQUADRON.—Persons having friends in the East Indies, or attached to the Japan expidition, are informed that a storeship will be despatched from the Brooklyn navy-yard, about the 10th of December next, for the squadrons on this station. Letters directed to the care of the Naval Lyceum, navy-yard, Brooklyn, postpaid, will be forwaided.

The Rahway Advocate (Whig) is discouraged at the result of the late election in New Jersey, and discourseth in this wise:

"Public notice is hereby given that if anybody in these parts wants to fight Whig battles in New Jersey, they can take our chance at a very small premium. We respectfully beg leave to back down, only reserving the privilege of kicking up an occasional row with a locofoco on our own hook."

WATER BALLAST.—The novel mode of ballasting with water is now being tried on board the Snipe, at Liverpool. The water is secured in gutta percha vessels, and the filling and emptying processes are simple and expeditious. It is believed that much labor will be saved by this new method, and that in the end it will prove much cheaper than the old laborious plan.

"Jim," said one fast man yesterday to another, "it is reported that you left the East on account of your belief, an itinerant martyr." "How," replied Jim, flattered by the remark; "how's that?" "Why, a police officer told me that you believed everything you saw belonged to you, and as the public didn't, you left.

A WARNING TO BAD WRITERS.—The Toledo Blade tells a good story of a man who owned a building which was situated on land belonging to the Michigan Central Railroad. The superintendent, who writes a very bad hand, sent a short letter to Mr. S., ordering him to remove the building at once. But the house was not removed and three months afterwards the superintendent met S. and began to scold him for not removing the nuisance as desired, when it appeared that the man had received the note, and not being able to make out its contents, had supposed it to be a pass over the road, and had been riding back and forth all the summer on the strength of it!

EXPRESSIVE.—In speaking of Kosta's liberation, Rev. Mr. Chapin, of New York, said; "Freedom looked straight into the face of imperial impudence through forty muzzles."

DIED:

On Wednesday, the 23d inst., HORACE STOCKING, only child of Joseph S. and Margaret C. Williams, aged 3 years and 21 days.

In this town, on the 27th inst., of inflamation of the lungs, ELIZA SOMMERS, third daughter of David and Mary C. Conner, aged 3 years and 6 months.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

23—Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Hawes, from Boston, to Rankin & Martin; with mdse.

25—Schr. Albion, Newcomb, from New River, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

26—U. S. Mail Steamer Gov. Dudley, Bates, from Charleston.

26—Schr. Eben Sawyer, Rowse, from Bath, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Schr. Wm. Smith, Smith, fm New York, to Miles Costin; with mdse.

Steamer Gov. Graham, Evans, fm Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth.

27—Schr Adeline D, Podger, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdse.

Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Little, fm New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdse.

Schr. Lejok, Chase, fm New York, to Russell & Bro.

Schr. Charles Mills, Jones, fm New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Brig Tangier, Griffin, fm New London, to Kidder & Martin.

Brig W. T. Dugan, Horton, 56 hours from New York, to Miles Costin; with mdse.

Schr. St. Leon, ——, fm Boston, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Schr. Southerner, Blakeman, 66 hours fm New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdse.

Brig John Marshall, Secoonbeek, fm Bath, Me., to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with hay, bricks, &c.

Schr. Sidney Price, Gandy, fm New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

28—Brig Buena Vista, Carlisle, fm Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Brig Dudley, Bates, from Charleston.

OUTSIDE MAIN BAR—Br. Brig Ester Ann, Griffiths, from Newport, to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with iron for N. C. R. R.

CLEARED.

24—Schr. Adele, Applegit, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Westport, McCobb, for Brunswick, Me., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co. and Peirce & Dudley; with 98,000 feet lumber.

Nov. 25.—Brig Joseph, Burton, for St. Domingo, with lumber, by Russell & Bro.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Watts, for Charleston, by Rankin & Martin; with rough rice and naval stores.

Brig Caroline A. White, White, for West Indies, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber, shingles, &c.

25—Schr. Mary Anna, Gibbs, for Sandwhich, Mass., by O. G. Parsley; with 1446 barrels rosin.

26—Schr. Dolphin, Lord, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

26—Schr. Henry Nutt, Garwood, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores &c.

U. S. Mail Steamer Gladiator, Sterett, for Charleston.

26—Schr. Harvest, Williams, for Boston, by Adams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber.

27—Br. Brig Wasp, Page, for Hull, by J. & D McRae & Co., with 938 bbls. turpentine, 50 do. spirits turpentine.

28—Brig Metallek, Alley, for Bath, Me., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 90,000 feet lumber.

Brig Cape Fear, Barry, for Havana, by Miles Costin; with lumber.

U. S. Mail Steamer Wilmington, Burns, for Charleston.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 23rd.—Bacon, 8@9c; Beeswax 25@00; Coffee—Rio, 12@13, Laguira, 12½@13½, St. Domingo 10@11; Cotton—Strictly prime, 10@10½, Prime, 9½@0, Fair 9½@0; Feathers, 40 @ 00; Flour—Superfine, $6 00@7 10, Fine, $5 75@5 85, Scratched, $5 50@5 60; Corn, $1@$1 10, Wheat, 95@$1, Oats, 50@00, Peas, 75@80, Rye, 90@$1; Hides—Dry, 7@8, Green, 3@4; Lard, 10@11; Molasses—Cuba, 26@28, New Orleans, 37½@40; Salt—Liv'p, (sack,) $2 00@0 00, Alum, (bushel,) 00@00; Flaxseed, $1 10@1 15; Wool, 00@00.

Cotton—Sales this morning easily made at the advanced figures. Corn—Receipts this morning are rather better, but prices are fully up to quotations. Flour—Prices firm with slight tendency upwards. Turpentine $3 25. Spirits 58c ₩ gallon.—*Obs.*

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Naval Stores—There have been further sales of Spirits Turpentine at 68c ₩ gal., cash. Tar continues dull, and sales small at $3@$3 25 ₩ bbl., cash and 6 mos. Rosin has been in fair demand at $2 for common, $2 12½ @ $2 50 for No. 2, and $4@$4 25 for No. 1, 6 mos.—Rice—There have been further sales of good Southern and East Boston at 4¼@4¾c ₩ lb., 6 mos.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—(for 3 days previous,)—Naval Stores.—Turpentine is steady at previous prices, the demand being not very large, but about equal to the supply, leaving but a small stock on hand. Spirits Turpentine is without improvement, and the sales are very small. The transactions are 2500 bbls. North County Turpentine at $5; 770 do. Wilmington, &c., $4 75 ₩ 280 lbs.; 1000 small Wilmington Common Rosin, $1 65, from yard; 400 do. 310 lbs., $1 75; 600 North County, $1 75, delivered; 1500 White, $3 50@4 75 ₩ 280 lbs.; and 300 Spirits Turpentine, 65@70c., cash, for wholesale and retail lots.

Rice—The market remains quiet, and without change—sales 150 tcs. at $3 37½@4 50, cash.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—On Thursday, Cotton was very active, and the entire sales—the largest this season—amounted to 14,000 bales, at an advance of a quarter of a cent—Strict Middling having brought from 9¼ @ 9½ cents.—The receipts of Cotton on Thursday comprised 11,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.—Cotton.—The arrival of the Atlantic on the morning of the 9th had a favorable effect upon the Cotton market, and prices of Middling American slightly advanced, but scarely to the extent of 1-16d. The Circulars generally, however, do not alter their quotations. The Turkish news, and the deficient harvest, and the closing of the mills, had checked speculation. Sales of the week were 45,000 bales, of which speculators took 9000 and exporters 3000 bales. Denniston quotes fair Orleans at 6¾; middling 6d; fair Mobiles 6¾; middling 5¾; fair Upland 6¾.—The sales of Saturday were about 4500 bales, the market closing steady. The stock at Liverpool is 685,000 bales, of which 382,000 were American.

Breadstuffs—Since the sailing of the last steamer Breadstuffs have been heavy, but the market closes with an improving tendency. Brown & Shipley quote Wheat in moderate demand at 10s 8d for white, and 9s 10d @ 10s 3d for red. Flour was in fair request. Western Canal 36s @ 36s 6d; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 37s @ 37s 6d. Corn was firm at 45s for yellow, and 46s for white.

Carolina Rice had declined 6d. Sales of 100 casks at 23s 1d. Tobacco—Sales 150 hhds at unchanged rates.

Trade at Manchester was dull, spinners refusing to submit to a reduction.

Commercial advices from India were favorable, but from China unfavorable.

Naval Stores—Rosin was active at advancing prices.—Sales of the week 4,000 bbls. at 6s 6d @ 7s for common, and 14s for fine.

Carolina Rice had declined 6d; sales of 100 casks at 23s. Sugar and coffee unchanged. Congou Teas had advanced ¼d to 1d. Tobacco—sales of 150 hhds. at unchanged rates.

LONDON, Nov. 11.—Breadstuffs opened heavy, but improved at the close. Red Wheat 66s @ 72s @ 80s; white 74s. Flour, Western Canal, 37s @ 38s 6d. Ohio 38s @ 40s. Corn was firm. Teas have advanced. Common Congous 18s. Rice active at 3d @ 6d advance. Coffee a shade higher.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—Transactions in U. States Stocks were small. U. S. 6's of 1868 110½ @ 111½; U. S. 6's of 1862, 109½; Pennsylvania 5's 86; Maryland 5's 96 @ 97; Virginia 6's 95 @ 96.

The Money Market was unchanged. Consols closed at 94. Freights firm and advancing.

HAVRE, Nov. 11.—Cotton is quiet but firm. Wheat and Flour unchanged. Sales of Cotton for the week 6000 bales. Louisiana trais Ordinaire 94.

COTTON MARKET, Saturday.—The sales of cotton today have been 6,000 bales, the markets closing firm.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the